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TODAY: SPORTS

'Don't Rock the Boat' Attitude Reigns as Bosnia Sinks Into Partition

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

MOSTAR, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Captain Werner Stock arrived in Bosnia in October 1994 with a mission. The highly decorated German police officer had been sent here to establish a plainclothes police unit of Muslims and Croats capable of investigating the criminal gangs that run this divided city.

Captain Stock created a unit to study car thieves and other crooks. He patched together a network of reliable paid informants. In February, four days before a mob of Croats tried to kill Hans Koschnick, the European Union administrator of Mostar, Captain Stock was tipped off and passed the information to Mr. Koschnick's office.

But in April, Captain Stock resigned as head of the Special Investigations Branch of the Western European Union's police unit in Mostar. Western sources in Mostar say he was forced out by a conservative superior who was not interested in fighting Mostar's mob. Six other senior German colleagues left in protest.

Today EU officials acknowledge that the gangs in control of Mostar are stronger than ever. Recently, they have expanded into drug trafficking, prompting the concern of some U.S. officials.

The tale of Captain Stock's rise and fall in Mostar illustrates the problems inherent in Western efforts to deal with Bosnia. While ultranationalists and mobsters carve the country up into ministates and spheres of influence, the men and women sent by the West to stymie this process are often fired, sidelined or ignored.

A "don't rock the boat" mentality has settled into the West's mission in Bosnia, even if that means allowing the partition of a European country recognized by the United Nations, Western officials stationed throughout Bosnia said. Those who fight this trend say they face insurmountable odds and stultifying bureaucracy.

"All of my superiors tell me to stop looking too deeply at what we are doing," said one official working with the Organization for Se-

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3d Party Campaign Set to Roll as Perot Wins Nomination

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

VALLEY FORGE, Pennsylvania — Ross Perot has won the presidential nomination of the Reform Party, setting the stage for another unpredictable campaign that supporters hope will establish an enduring third party in American politics.

Mr. Perot, who founded and financed the party, easily defeated his only challenger, Richard Lamm, a former governor of Colorado. Party officials said Saturday that of 49,266 votes cast by mail, by telephone and on the Internet, Mr. Perot received 65.2 percent, while Mr. Lamm got 34.8 percent.

"The nominee for the Reform Party is Ross Perot," Russell Verney, national coordinator for the party, announced to a cheering crowd at a convention center here on Saturday night.

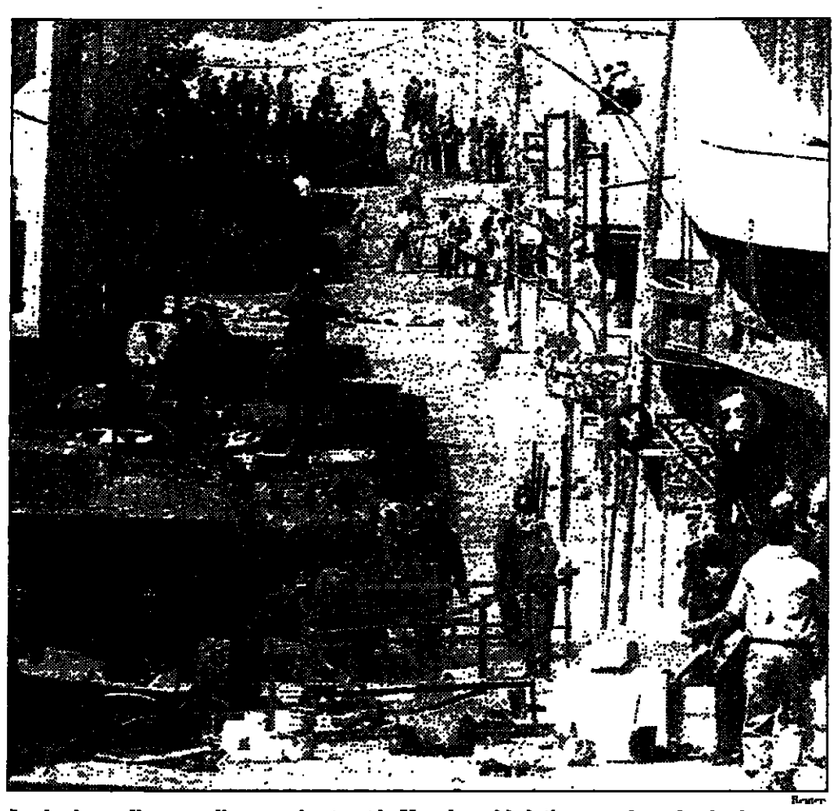
More campaign news, Page 3.

Sharon Holman, a spokeswoman for the party, said Mr. Perot expected to participate in the presidential debates this fall, as he did in 1992, and aides said he would also mount another aggressive infomercial campaign.

Mr. Lamm and his supporters had complained about glitches in the voting process in recent days, and others had questioned the impartiality of a party apparatus built and financed by one of the candidates.

[On Sunday, Mr. Lamm expressed serious reservations

See PEROT, Page 10



Reuters

Jordanian police guarding a main street in Karak amid rioting over bread price increase.

Jordan's Bread Riots Spread to the Capital

Hussein Vows an 'Iron Fist' Crackdown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMMAN, Jordan — In the biggest challenge to King Hussein since the dinar was devaluated in 1989, violent protests over a sharp increase in bread prices spread to Amman on Sunday.

King Hussein, who has ruled this small, pro-Western kingdom for 44 years, implicated "foreign parties" in the riots, in which 40 people have been injured since Friday. He said he would use an "iron fist" to quell the protests.

"It appears to me that it was a planned thing and there were parties who were moving from one area to another to excite people in a designed operation," the king said. "We are determined to know exactly who is behind all this and put an end to this."

He said in an interview with CNN that he believed the instigators of the rioting were "educated in Iraq."

"The history of this country is that many remain with loyalties outside this country with ideologies outside this country," the king said. "They were seeking an opportunity to take us closer to chaos and anarchy."

Relations between Jordan and its one-time ally have soured in the past year, with King Hussein criticizing the policies of President Saddam Hussein's government and giving refuge to the Iraqi president's defecting son-in-law.

In a stern television address Saturday, King Hussein, wearing a military uniform in his role as supreme commander of the armed forces, said, "The homeland needs you all and needs your vigilance, determination and solidarity to eradicate sedition."

In Amman, the police patrolled the streets in the Jofeh district, where protesters threw rocks and clashed with police in the early hours of Sunday.

The unrest began Friday, after the government more than doubled the price of bread as part of an economic plan supervised by the International Monetary Fund to end agricultural subsidies that stabilize food prices. The protests were reminiscent of riots in 1989 when the price of several consumer items were raised sharply, also as part of an economic reform effort.

Bread is not only the staple of that Jordanian diet but also a powerful emotional symbol, so much so that a passer-by spotting a small scrap on the street is likely to pick it up, kiss it and remove it from the path of trampling feet as a gesture of respect.

A third of Jordan's 3.8 million people live below the poverty line, and many fear a rise in bread prices will eventually be followed by increases for all food.

While Jordan's prime minister, Abdel-Karim Kabariti, and the International Monetary Fund see the economic logic of ending the agriculture subsidies, they have apparently missed the cultural significance of their actions.

Stone-throwing protesters in the capital and in southern towns have called for Mr. Kabariti to step down, and political parties, trade unionists and some members of Parliament have joined in.

"The Islamic Action Front demands that popular calls to dismiss Kabariti be heeded," said a statement by the group, which has 16 parliamentary seats, the largest single bloc in the 80-seat legislature.

See JORDAN, Page 10

Support Plane For President Crashes in U.S.

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Rescue teams on foot and horseback searched through smoldering wreckage Sunday after an air force transport plane that was part of President Bill Clinton's support team slammed into a rocky and barren mountainside overlooking Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

There were apparently no survivors among the nine persons — a crew of eight, plus one Secret Service man — on board, authorities said.

There were no reported distress calls, and the cause of the crash remained unclear.

Mr. Clinton had left the area five hours earlier, at the end of a nine-day vacation. He returned early Sunday to the White House, where he was notified of the crash. He said later that he had been told that the pilot might have been trying to return to the airfield, adding that the news of the crash left him "very sad."

The plane, a C-130 cargo plane, crashed three to five minutes after takeoff, in an area about 10 miles (16 kilometers) east of the Jackson Hole airport.

The plane, carrying at least one vehicle used by the presidential entourage, though not, apparently, one of the president's limousines, was en route to New York, where Mr. Clinton was to visit Sunday. The Secret Service employee on board was described as a physical securities technician, part of the large protective team that accompanies the president on his travels. A Secret Service spokesman said foul play was not suspected in the crash.

See CRASH, Page 10

Monetary Union: What if U.K. Won't Join the Club?

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With Britain's biggest political parties sitting on the fence, many in London's financial sector are becoming concerned about the consequences of being left out of the European Monetary Union if and when it comes into being 28 months from now.

The City, London's financial center, has been "slow to recognize that EMU is probably going to happen," said John Llewellyn, chief economist at Lehman Brothers in London.

"It has only seriously come to this point of view over the past four or five months," he said. "It is now catching up rather fast and is starting to ask some fundamental questions."

Speculative pressure drove the pound out of the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism, forerunner of monetary union, four years ago. More recently, Britain's economic performance has made it one of the countries more qualified to join EMU.

Many members of the ruling Conservative party see membership of the single currency as an abdication of sovereignty. They want Prime Minister John Major to rule out joining, either in the life of the next Parliament or forever. Other Conservatives, including Mr. Major, want to keep options open.

Tony Blair, leader of the opposition Labor party, faces similar pressures from a sizable minority of legislators hostile to EMU. The party leadership has played down such differences in an outward show of unity.

With a real chance of becoming prime minister in elections due by next spring, Mr. Blair is unlikely to risk opening a division by putting the issue of monetary union before a reputedly Europhobic public.

"Everything depends on the size of a majority in the next Parliament," said Frank Vibert, director of the European Policy Forum, a London research organization. "If either of the parties gets in with a sizable

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AGENDA

18 Shiites Slain In Pakistan

LAHORE, Pakistan (Reuters) — Gunmen killed at least 18 people and wounded nearly 70 in an attack on a Shiite Muslim meeting on Sunday in Pakistan's central province of Punjab, the official news agency said. Shiite spokesmen confirmed the attack.

The Shiites blamed a rival militant group from the majority Sunni sect of Islam for Pakistan's bloodiest sectarian attack this year, and they said it appeared to be a revenge shooting.

The assault followed an attack Wednesday on a Sunni procession in Karachi in which 12 people were killed and 11 wounded.

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

U.S. Families Face Gyrating Incomes

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Cole Grady was earning $52,000 a year as a technician at a herbicide plant in Muscatine, Iowa, including $15,000 in overtime. But then the overtime disappeared, and the Grady family abruptly entered the growing and uncertain world of fluctuating pay.

A change in technology eliminated most of the extra hours that Mr. Grady, 45, had come to count on as part of his income. Trying to make up the loss, his wife, Christine, 42, took a McDonald's counter job last year at $5 an hour — but for 30 hours one week, 40 the next, 20 the third. She is never sure how much pay she will bring home.

"We have gotten into a situation where too much is riding on variable income, and that scares me," Mr. Grady said, ticking off the family activities already canceled, especially his cherished weekend auto excursions with his two teenage sons to Chicago, Omaha and St. Louis.

The Grady family's experience illustrates a trend that is gradually spreading through the work force. Many Americans who were accustomed to jobs with fixed wages and predictable raises are finding that all or part of their pay can fluctuate steeply, in ways often beyond their control.

Income swings traditionally associated with traveling salesmen and Wall Street brokers are becoming common in other occupations, too, and that could in time affect national behavior.

See PAY, Page 10

Grozny, a Russian Defeat That Seems Impossible to Grasp

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

GROZNY, Russia — The word was on the streets by the beginning of the month. The market in the center of this Russian-occupied and nearly razed city had never been busier: Truckloads of bread sold out every hour; cucumbers, garlic and tomatoes, the staples of summer life here, were moving by the crate.

"They told us," said Tamara Pipkin, 42, who somehow survived under the nearly endless siege conditions in Grozny over the past two years.

"The fighters said they were coming in on the 6th," she said. "They told us to get food and water and go into the basements. They said they were taking the city back."

And they did.

Before dawn on Aug. 6, 1,500 Chechen separatists led by Shamil Basayev, their most aggressive and successful field commander, embarked on the second Battle of Grozny.

They moved in from three directions: east, west and south.

Before the battle was over last week, the Russian Army and Interior Ministry — with nearly 30,000 soldiers stationed in this devastated republic in southern Russia — had been routed, driven from the secessionist capital they captured at enormous human cost in January 1995.

The defeat at first seems impossible to comprehend.

The Russian Air Force nearly leveled Grozny last year and has since reduced much of the rest of Chechnya to ashes, killing tens of thousands of civilians, humans rights groups estimate.

The Russians have at least 10 times the soldiers in Chechnya, and many times the wealth, of their opponents.

But as Alexander Lebed, who is Russian national security adviser now in charge of the Chechnya problem, pointed out last week, the leaders of the Russian forces in Chechnya are corrupt, the soldiers are poorly trained, rarely paid and badly equipped. They have no will to win. Mr. Lebed is a former general.

The Chechens, on the other hand, are driven by a centuries-old desire to drive the occupiers from their land, one of the many republics that make up the Russian Federation. For them, motivation is not a problem.

They long ago decided that it would take drastic action to make Russia realize that its war here has largely been futile. And so, silently, they began to plan.

In March, in what Mr. Basayev described as a "dress rehearsal" devised by their late leader, General Dzhokhar Dudayev, the rebels rolled into Grozny on a train, killed scores of Russian soldiers, burned much of the city and then withdrew to the mountains.

Relying on a vast horde of weapons, most of which were captured, bought or stolen from the enemy, the separatists

See GROZNY, Page 7



Vladimir Sentsov/Reuters

Chechen women crouching by their car as residents flee Grozny, the embattled capital, to safety.

Kif in the Rif / **Morocco Crackdown**

Making Hash of a Promise

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

CHECHAOUEN, Morocco — On its high mountain perch, the fortress town of Chechaouen is celebrating the bounty of the Moroccan summer. The donkeys hobble through the medieval gates under loads of coriander and onions. The melons are swollen and the olives are getting plump.

But all this pales compared with the activity in the fields where marijuana plants have risen as tall as humans. On the humid slopes and the steep terraces great contingents of men, women and children are getting ready for the harvest.

This Berber town in Morocco's northern tip is the gateway to the country's vast marijuana plantations. Beyond here, cannabis fields cover some 65,000 hectares (160,000 acres) of the Rif mountain range, which rises in breathtaking cliffs out of the Mediterranean plain.

And this is the season when a great cottage industry gets under way, with people cutting, drying, sifting and pounding until they have turned the plants into the pasty brown concentrate called hashish.

"Allah's chocolate" is what the young men call it as they offer it for sale in the maze of cobblestone alleys within Chechaouen's ancient walls. In the right doorway one can order bricks of the stuff by the pound. Or by the ton, for that matter. The Rif crops are so plentiful that they supply not only the Moroccan market but much of Europe's voracious demand.

Specialists say the Rif has expanded its hashish output tenfold in the past decade. With an estimated 1,500 tons in 1994, Morocco had overtaken competitors in the Middle East and West Africa to become the world's leading hashish exporter.

But a problem awaits the Rif harvest of 1996. Early this year the Moroccan government began an anti-drug campaign intended to break up the network of local dealers that takes care of deliveries to Amsterdam, Paris, London or Berlin.

Morocco has announced such drives before, but this one appears draconian by local standards. The police have staged some spectacular raids, making hundreds of arrests and seizing yachts and speedboats.

Several prominent shipping businesses in nearby Tangier were charged with routinely hiding hashish in their Europe-bound trucks and containers of tomatoes, oranges and frozen fish. A respected carpet merchant in Rabat was accused of stuffing almost 450 kilos of hashish in a shipment of hand-woven rugs to Belgium.

"The seriousness of the drive became clear," said a diplomat, "when the nation's two top customs officials and a former governor of Tangier were thrown in jail. This shocked many people."

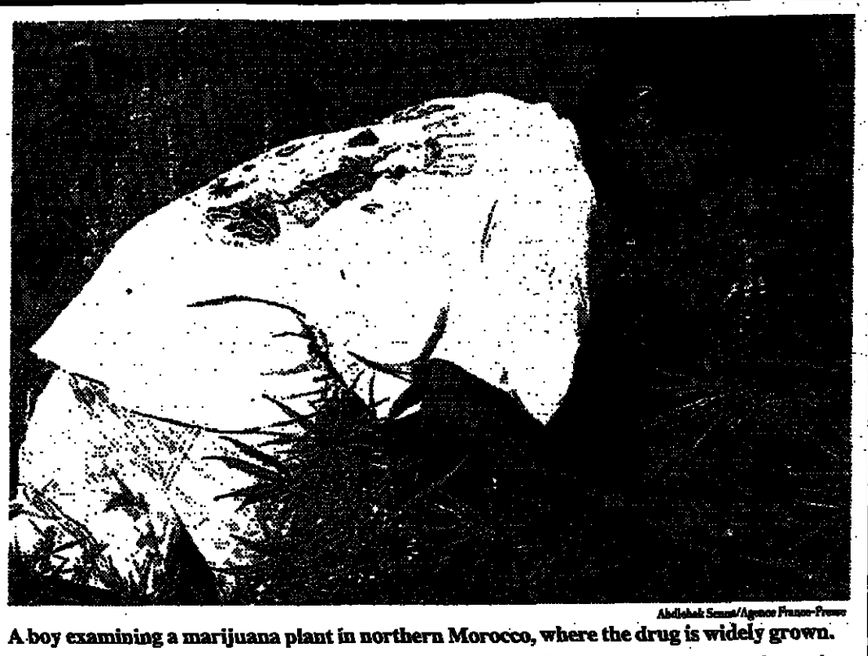
Hence the apprehension in Chechaouen about what will happen next.

"Everybody is nervous," said the owner of a teahouse near the Bab el Ain city gate as the aroma of burning hashish wafted down from an upper floor. "We don't know what to think. We may all be arrested."

Mokhtar Benfalah, who said he did odd jobs and "a little chocolate business," observed that "people say it's getting difficult to buy the road," meaning the paying of bribes to officials for safe passage of hashish.

Mr. Benfalah said marijuana had been "like a vitamin" for Chechaouen, making possible the new villas and restaurants springing up on the edge of town and the Mercedes Benzes zigzagging over the mountain roads.

Hashish, or the plain, chopped marijuana leaves known as kif, have been around the Rif mountains at least since the 16th century. Villagers use cannabis as medicine for a variety of ills and call it "the healing plant."



Abdelhak Senna/Agence France-Presse

A boy examining a marijuana plant in northern Morocco, where the drug is widely grown.

The Rif farmers have long supplied the teahouses from Tangier to Casablanca, where men smoke the stuff in tiny pipes. Women put hashish in cakes and jams for special occasions.

"My aunt does it for her friends," said Rajina Tligi, whose family is from Marrakesh. "It makes them giggle."

But Europe's growing tolerance and huge appetite for marijuana have changed the scene drastically. Drug barons have sprung up in Morocco, gaining fortune and power and sometimes overtaking the traditional oligarchy. Moreover, U.S. and French officials warned Rabat that cocaine and heroin traders from Latin America and Asia had linked up with the hashish distribution network.

The final straw, according to a senior official, came last year when a report prepared for the European Union said Moroccans protecting the drug trade ranged "from the humblest customs functionary to confidants of the palace."

King Hassan II was furious, the official said, and Moroccan newspapers quoted the king as snapping, "I will not have people saying that I protect thieves and tricksters."

In early August, police checkpoints were operating on the route from the port of Tetuan to the lower Rif mountains. Yet as the road climbs and cactus hedges and sunflower fields give way to pine forest, young men can still be encountered waving bars of hashish at approaching cars.

Foreigners are warned against buying cannabis, because of the many informants and the new, tough sentences. Most Moroccans have heard about the crackdown, which is widely trumpeted via newspapers and television, but young foreign backpackers and freelance couriers roaming through the Rif apparently have not. The police say that close to 100 foreigners are now jailed in northern Morocco, most of them young Europeans.

In late July a French couple coming from the Rif was arrested with almost 90 kilos of hashish in a false roof. He is 69, she is 68. They have joined the other foreigners in Tangier's notorious jail.

The government in Rabat says it will begin a big crop substitution program for the Rif cannabis farmers and has asked Europe to help pay for it. But whatever different crops they grow, farmers will have to take a huge cut in income.

Politically the issue is sensitive because relations between Rabat and the Rif have always been strained. In 1956, as Morocco became independent from France, King Mohammed V, father of the present king, promised the Rif people, who had staged important guerrilla actions against the French, that they could keep growing cannabis.

"Everybody here knows about King Mohammed's promise," said Hassan Benimol, a carpet salesman. "Let's see how this king will deal with that."

TWA 800: No Signs Of Trouble In Engines

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Service

SMITHTOWN, New York — All four engines from Trans World Airlines Flight 800 have been disassembled and examined, and there is no indication that they contributed to the crash that killed 230 people, according to officials.

Robert Francis, vice chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, also said at a news conference that there were preliminary indications that foreign matter found in the right inboard engine, the one closest to the fuselage area where some violent event is believed to have occurred, is not significant to the investigation.

Investigators had hoped the apparent debris would offer some clue as to what caused the explosion that brought down the plane July 17 in the Atlantic 10 miles south of the Long Island coast.

There is "nothing really extraordinary in what has been found as of yet," Mr. Francis said Saturday. Nothing significant has been found in the tangled cockpit area either, he said.

Investigators are concentrating on a mock-up of the key center section of the aircraft where the wings are attached to the fuselage and where the center fuel tank is located. Blast damage and burning in that area has led them to believe that a probable cause of the crash eventually will be found there.

The process is slow. Investigators first must wait for the navy to recover pieces of the aircraft, then for specialists to identify them. Then the pieces must be assembled on scaffolding. Investigators are working two 12-hour shifts a day in four old hangars near Calverton, New York.

"We are appreciating more and more that this may take us some time," Mr. Francis said.

A navy salvage ship found a large piece of the roof section from the area being mocked up, Mr. Francis said. Bit by bit, all these pieces will assume the general shape of one section of the airplane.

He said 204 of the 230 victims have been recovered.

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Mexico Fires 737 Federal Police in Purge

Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's attorney general has announced that he has fired 737 members of the federal police force after an internal investigation into corruption in the law enforcement agency.

Attorney General Antonio Lozano said he dismissed 17 percent of his 4,400-member force, which is Mexico's equivalent of the FBI in the United States, because the officers did not have "the ethical profile" required for the job.

The Federal Judicial Police force has the reputation of being one of the most corrupt of the country's many law enforcement agencies.

Members of the force have been accused of providing protection for leaders of narcotics rings, even serving as personal bodyguards, and taking bribes for ignoring drug trafficking.

Mr. Lozano, who noted in passing that he had fired 513 officers soon after he took office 18 months ago, said he was attempting to turn the federal police into a "professional, efficient and respectable" force.

With the two mass firings, Mr. Lozano has purged 28 percent of his force.

"They will not be the last by any means," Mr. Lozano said. "We are reconstructing our police force."

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TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Orders Planes to Stay Farther Behind Jumbos

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Federal Aviation Administration has ordered dozens of smaller regional and business aircraft to fly greater distances behind jumbo jets when landing to avoid air disturbances that flow from the wings of the large planes.

The new rules might cause delays at some airports.

In addition to a 6-mile (9.6-kilometer) mandatory separation between smaller aircraft and the biggest jets, such as the Boeing 747, these aircraft also must maintain a 5-mile separation between themselves and the Boeing 757.

A ValuJet Flight Test

ATLANTA (AP) — ValuJet, grounded after its deadly crash in the Florida Everglades, has returned to the air to prepare crews for inflight tests next week as the carrier moves toward resuming commercial operation.

A flight crew took a DC-9 on a round-trip flight Friday from Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport to Washington's Dulles Airport without problems, airline officials said.

A threatened strike by ticket agents is forcing rail service cutbacks in southern France from Sunday evening until Tuesday morning, the state railroad said. *(Reuters)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Afghanistan, Colombia, Venezuela.
TUESDAY: Hungary, Morocco.
SATURDAY: Georgia, Hong Kong, Liberia, Ukraine.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

WEATHER

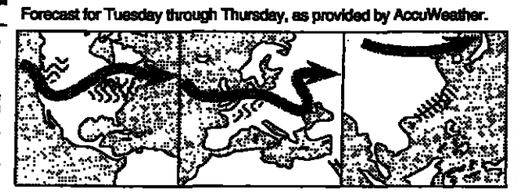
Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	23/73	15/59 pc	23/73	14/57 s
Amsterdam	23/82	19/66 s	23/84	18/64 s
Antalya	33/92	21/69 s	33/91	21/70 pc
Athens	29/92	19/66 s	27/80	19/66 pc
Barcelona	29/79	17/62 s	24/75	16/61 s
Belgrade	21/70	14/57 r	27/80	13/55 pc
Berlin	27/80	17/62 s	29/84	17/62 s
Brussels	29/84	16/64 s	30/86	17/62 s
Budapest	27/80	16/61 c	31/88	16/61 pc
Copenhagen	25/77	15/59 s	28/79	16/61 s
Costa Del Sol	27/80	16/61 s	27/80	17/62 s
Dublin	22/71	17/62 t	24/75	16/61 c
Edinburgh	24/75	17/62 c	27/80	16/61 pc
Florence	25/77	13/55 pc	27/80	14/57 pc
Frankfurt	27/80	16/61 s	29/84	16/61 s
Geneva	29/82	13/55 pc	27/80	13/55 pc
Helsinki	24/75	15/59 pc	25/77	13/61 s
Istanbul	27/80	17/62 pc	27/80	17/62 pc
Las Palmas	29/79	18/64 s	25/77	19/66 s
Lisbon	23/73	13/55 s	23/73	13/55 s
London	23/84	16/64 s	30/86	17/62 pc
Madrid	34/93	15/59 s	31/88	13/55 pc
Mallorca	24/75	18/64 s	23/73	18/64 s
Milan	25/77	16/61 c	29/82	16/61 pc
Moscow	27/80	17/62 s	28/82	16/61 pc
Munich	24/75	12/53 pc	25/77	12/53 pc
Nice	24/75	18/64 pc	25/77	19/64 pc
Oslo	23/73	15/59 pc	26/79	16/61 s
Paris	29/84	17/62 s	30/86	16/61 pc
Prague	27/80	13/55 pc	29/84	13/55 pc
Reykjavik	12/53	6/43 pc	12/53	6/48 r
Rome	25/77	15/59 pc	28/79	17/62 pc
St. Petersburg	24/75	17/62 pc	26/79	18/64 pc
Stockholm	24/75	15/61 s	24/75	17/62 s
Strasbourg	29/84	17/62 s	29/84	16/61 pc
Tallinn	24/75	16/61 pc	26/79	17/62 s
Venice	25/77	16/61 pc	28/79	16/61 pc
Vienna	29/82	15/61 pc	29/84	16/61 pc
Warsaw	28/82	18/61 pc	29/84	15/59 pc
Zurich	25/78	14/57 pc	28/79	14/57 pc

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	39/102	28/82 s	41/106	27/80 s
Beirut	29/84	20/68 s	27/80	21/70 s
Cairo	34/93	18/64 s	33/91	19/66 s
Damascus	32/89	14/57 s	31/88	15/59 s
Jerusalem	29/84	13/55 s	29/82	15/59 s
Luxor	42/107	20/68 s	42/107	20/68 s
Riyadh	43/109	25/79 s	42/107	27/80 s

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
The Northeast will be a bit warmer and more humid than normal with thunderstorms possible by Thursday. Thunderstorms will rumble across the southern Plains and Ohio Valley. The Southwest will remain scorching hot and dry. It will be cooler than normal in the Northwest with some showers.

Europe
Partly sunny and comfortably warm from London to Paris and on east to Berlin Tuesday through Thursday, but London could also have a shower or thunderstorm at times. Rome will be sunny and warm, but Athens may have a shower. Showers in northern Spain, but dry and warm in Madrid.

Asia
Warm and humid from Tokyo to Seoul and across most of northeastern China, including Beijing, but there is also the chance for a thunderstorm. Hong Kong and Taipei will be warm and humid with showers and the chance for some heavy downpours. Dry and warm in western China.

North America

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Anchorage	19/66	8/48 s	18/64	8/46 pc
Atlanta	32/89	22/71 pc	30/86	21/70 pc
Boston	24/75	15/61 s	27/80	18/64 s
Chicago	30/86	21/70 c	31/88	19/64 pc
Dallas	36/96	23/73 s	33/91	21/70 pc
Denver	31/88	14/57 s	33/91	15/59 s
Detroit	30/86	21/70 pc	31/88	18/64 pc
Honolulu	32/89	24/75 s	33/91	23/73 pc
Houston	34/93	23/73 pc	32/89	22/71 pc
Los Angeles	27/80	18/61 s	32/89	18/64 pc
Miami	32/89	25/79 t	32/89	24/75 r
Minneapolis	29/84	19/66 pc	27/80	18/64 pc
Montreal	25/77	19/66 s	29/84	18/64 s
Nassau	30/86	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
New York	29/84	19/66 s	29/82	21/70 pc
Orlando	33/91	22/71 pc	33/91	23/73 r
Phoenix	40/104	27/80 s	42/107	28/82 s
San Fran.	22/71	12/53 s	23/73	14/57 pc
Seattle	22/71	13/55 s	23/73	13/55 pc
Toronto	29/84	18/64 pc	28/82	17/62 pc
Vancouver	14/57	11/52 r	21/70	12/53 pc
Washington	31/88	21/70 s	30/86	21/70 pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bali	33/89	22/71 s	32/89	23/73 pc
Bangkok	34/93	25/77 pc	33/91	25/77 t
Beijing	34/93	22/71 pc	32/89	21/70 pc
Bombay	29/84	24/75 t	29/82	23/73 t
Calcutta	31/88	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 c
Chiang Mai	34/93	24/75 pc	33/91	23/73 t
Colombo	29/84	25/77 t	29/84	24/75 t
Hanoi	32/89	24/75 c	31/88	24/75 pc
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	24/75 pc
Hong Kong	29/84	24/75 c	29/84	24/75 pc
Islamabad	37/98	26/79 pc	36/97	25/77 pc
Jakarta	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Karachi	33/99	25/77 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
K. Lumpur	32/89	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 t
K. Khinabalu	30/86	23/71 t	29/84	21/70 t
Manila	31/88	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 pc
New Delhi	33/91	25/77 t	33/91	25/77 c
Phnom Penh	31/88	23/73 t	31/88	24/75 pc
Bangkok	34/93	25/77 pc	33/91	25/77 t
Rangoon	34/93	25/77 pc	33/91	24/75 t
Seoul	33/91	22/71 s	31/88	23/73 t
Shanghai	32/89	23/73 c	29/84	23/73 r
Singapore	30/86	23/73 t	31/88	22/71 t
Taipei	32/89	24/75 s	32/89	24/75 pc
Tokyo	31/88	24/75 s	30/86	22/71 pc
Wanfang	31/88	26/79 c	31/88	25/77 pc

Africa

Algiers	33/91	20/68 s	34/93	22/71 pc
Cape Town	13/55	3/37 s	17/62	8/43 s
Casablanca	21/70	14/57 s	21/70	15/61 s
Harare	28/79	14/57 c	27/80	14/57 r
Lagos	28/82	22/71 pc	28/82	22/71 t
Nairobi	24/75	13/55 r	24/75	13/55 r
Tunis	31/88	17/62 s	32/89	21/70 s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	24/75	12/53 pc	22/71	10/50 s
Caracas	31/88	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Lima	21/70	16/61 s	20/68	16/61 pc
Mexico City	22/71	12/53 t	23/73	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	29/77	16/61 pc	28/79	16/61 pc
Santiago	14/57	3/37 s	16/61	7/44 pc

Oceania

Auckland	13/55	10/50 pc	14/57	13/55 r
Sydney	12/53	4/39 t	15/59	7/44 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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Austria +	022-903-014	Guam	950-1366	(Curacao & Bonaire)+	001-800-745-1111	Turkey +	00-800-1-4477
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Bulgaria ▲	00-800-1010	Italy +	172-1877	Philippines (PLDT)	105-16		
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Colombia	980-13-0010	Jordan	18-800-777	Romania +	01-800-0877		
Costa Rica +	0800-013-0123	Kenya ★	0800-12	Russia (Moscow) +	155-6133		
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THE AMERICAS

For Dole and Kemp, It's a Triple Challenge

Clinton, Perot and a Cautious Electorate

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — With a successful convention behind them and a challenge ahead, Republicans are hoping the unity and enthusiasm they displayed here for the ticket of Bob Dole and Jack Kemp will enable them to overcome the high hurdles to a November victory.

But they know they face a triple challenge: a president whose approval ratings are high enough to armor him against partisan criticism; a third-party candidate, Ross Perot, who has a personal bank account large enough to compete with Mr. Dole on the television battleground; and a public that seems reluctant to trust a single party with control of both Congress and the White House.

The unfolding of this triangular race poses even greater challenges to the Republican strategists than those they overcame here last week in refurbishing the image of their own party and sending Mr. Dole and Mr. Kemp out on an upbeat note.

Mr. Dole's strategists acknowledge that they will not know at least until midweek, when the "bounce" in the polls they undoubtedly got from their convention begins to settle, how far their ticket trails President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore.

They hope they have solidified the conservative vote and the traditional Republican bastions of support in the South and Mountain West, so they can concentrate on the swing states from New Jersey west to Illinois and — perhaps — California.

They are plotting a campaign based not so much on the sweeping conservative message of the 1994 Republican "Contract With America" as on the one-dimensional, trust-me-to-deliver-tax-cuts slogan of Christine Todd Whitman's 1993 upset victory over Jim Florio, the incumbent Democratic governor of New Jersey.

Mr. Dole gave the public a glimpse of his strategists' thinking when he said at a meeting of the Republican National Committee here Friday: "I've always trusted people, and people have trusted me. We don't need a contract. My word is good."

He is hoping that the reputation he earned among members of both parties in his 35 years on Capitol Hill as a dealmaker who keeps his commitments — a reputation that was burnished in four nights of convention oratory — will be enough to overcome voters' cynicism about such campaign promises as his pledge to cut personal income tax rates 15 percent while still balancing the federal budget.

Now he has Mr. Kemp, the original supply-sider whose views Mr. Dole so often derided in the past, as his running mate to reinforce his promise. Thanks to an infusion of about $62 million of Treasury funds into his depleted campaign coffers, he can start Monday an ad blitz promoting the economic plan.

"We're finally on the offensive," said Mr. Dole's communications chief, John Buckley.

But even if the sales pitch works, Mr. Dole faces a further and potentially even more serious challenge from voter psychology.

Polls have shown that at least half the American electorate, suspicious of both parties, prefers divided government in Washington.

With Republicans themselves proclaiming increased confidence that they will retain — and perhaps increase — their margins of control in the House and Senate, Mr. Dole has to convince swing voters not only that he will keep his tax-cut promise, but that they don't need Mr. Clinton and his veto pen to prevent the more hard-edged congressional Republicans from eliminating or scaling back programs that the voters like.

A new Clinton ad plays on that issue and the unpopularity of the House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia. If "Dole wins, and Gingrich runs Congress, there'll be nobody there to stop them," said the ad, urging a vote for Mr. Clinton.

CAMPAIGN '96

Mr. Dole is trying to publicize his role in "saving" Social Security from threatened bankruptcy back in 1983 and swearing on the memory of his parents that he would never do anything to harm Medicare.

Starting next week, as they gather for the opening of their national convention in Chicago on Aug. 26, the Democrats will try to undermine Mr. Dole's and the Republicans' credibility on exactly this issue. They will be using the same tactics the White House employed to clobber Mr. Gingrich and the congressional Republicans during last winter's budget debacle.

"I can assure you," said George Stephanopoulos, Mr. Clinton's assistant, "that we are as eager to debate the Dole economic plan as they are."



Stephan Savoia/The Associated Press

Bob Dole and Jack Kemp touching Lincoln's nose for luck during a campaign visit to Springfield, Illinois.

Clinton to Cloak Himself in the Presidency

By Alison Mitchell
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Acknowledging that the Republicans put on a well-staged spectacle, Democrats have set two goals for themselves as they go into their own national convention: to raise doubts about Bob Dole's big tax-cut plan and then to use Bill Clinton's presidential aura to reach out to independent-minded voters.

In effect, Democratic aides said, they hope to have President Clinton bring the Oval Office with him to the convention in Chicago at the end of the month, striking the kind of "above-the-fray" tone he has sought all year, by announcing attention-getting executive actions but paying scant attention to his Republican opponents.

And while Democrats say they will not be shy about hammering home the policy differences between their party and their opponents, they also say they want to avoid the kind of personal ridicule that the Republicans heaped on Mr. Clinton at the convention in San Diego.

The Democrats believe that such sharp-edged attacks, while popular in the partisan environment of the convention hall, backfire with voters less anchored to a political party.

CAMPAIGN '96

"I thought the Republicans crossed the line of singe but don't burn," said Senator Christopher Dodd of Connecticut, general chairman of the Democratic National Committee. "I'm determined to the extent possible not to have the convention turn into a schoolyard playground rhetoric that aims at the personalities of people."

President Clinton's lieutenants insisted they were not now rewriting plans for the convention in light of the Republicans' generally successful attempt to package last week's San Diego convention into a smooth, made-for-television picture of harmony. But the Democrats were still striving to ensure that the four-day gathering in Chicago proves newsworthy and gives them a lift.

Convention planners announced Saturday that Hillary Rodham Clinton would have a prominent speaking role at the gathering in Chicago, her hometown. Vice President Al Gore's wife, Tipper, also will have a speaking role, most likely immediately before Mrs. Clinton.

Governor Evan Bayh of Indiana is to deliver the keynote address, featured as a young, can-do Democratic governor in something of the Clinton mold.

Like the Republicans, the Democrats will feature plenty of appearances by ordinary Americans, which they hope to use to highlight the themes of opportunity, responsibility and community that Mr. Clinton has returned to repeatedly since the "New Covenant" speeches with which he first defined his presidential candidacy in 1991.

One night of the convention is being envisioned as devoted solely to Americans speaking about overcoming personal difficulties and the effect of government policies.

The Democrats said that Christopher Reeves, the actor who was paralyzed in a horse-riding accident, would appear and so would a prominent Republican, Sarah Brady, who became an advocate for gun control after her husband, James, was wounded in the 1981 attack on President Ronald Reagan.

The Democratic convention opens in Chicago on Monday, Aug. 26, and Mr. Clinton will strive to stay in the news with eye-catching announcement made on an old-fashioned train ride.

For three days, he will cross West Virginia and the industrial battleground states of Ohio and Michigan by train as his surrogates, the Gores and Mrs. Clinton, make the rounds of the convention. He is to arrive Wednesday night by boat from Michigan City, Indiana.

Campaign officials say the train will provide a populist touch and serve to take the Democrats' campaign themes outside the convention hall.

ELECTION NOTES

Clinton's Birthday Message

WASHINGTON — Republicans last week declared their hope to win back the White House by painting Bill Clinton as the president who never grew up. But a birthday blast planned by Democrats on Sunday night was to remind Americans that a president who has been defined by his youth is irrefutably growing old.

Or at least older. The most prominent member of the baby boom generation — a president for whom youth has been sometimes a boost, but just as often a burden — on Monday will have been alive for half a century. The occasion will be marked in classic boomer style: with a gush of publicity, rock music, and ruminations on The Meaning of It All.

Sunday night's celebration, originating at Radio City Music Hall and broadcast live by satellite to 80 places across the continent, were described as the most famous presidential birthday party since Marilyn Monroe crooned a seductive version of "Happy Birthday" to John F. Kennedy at Madison Square Garden in 1962.

Birthdays have become big deals this campaign season. Bob Dole, eager to show that he is not running away from his age, made a splash of it when he turned 73 this summer.

Mr. Clinton in recent weeks has been talkative, at times a touch rueful, on the subject of age and vanishing youth.

Winding up his vacation in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, on Friday night, Mr. Clinton recounted for reporters meeting an older man at a friend's funeral who told him, "Bill, it doesn't take long to live a life."

Earlier this summer, he said in an interview with United Press Syndicate published in The Wall Street Journal that turning 50 had occasioned "a sort of a sea change" in his outlook. "Becoming 50 gives me more yesterdays than tomorrows, and I'll now begin to think more about the long-term implications as well as the consequences of what I do," he said. "Since I've become president, I've become steadily more philosophical, but not less optimistic." *(WP)*

Congress Republicans Lifted

WASHINGTON — It is easy to forget during this convention season, but there is also a campaign for Congress this year, which is inextricably linked with the presidential election whether the candidates like it or not.

This helps explain why Bob Dole's post-convention surge in popularity was so achingly important to Republican congressional candidates, whose abiding fear is that Republican voters, dispirited by the presidential campaign, will simply stay home on Election Day.

"A week or so ago there was this huge possibility of Republican turnout being in the cellar and killing the party's candidates all the way down the ballot," said Charles Cook, a congressional analyst in Washington. "My guess is that's over. Between Kemp and the tax cuts and the party's self-esteem getting a nice bump, I think that's unlikely." *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, attacking a new Clinton television ad saying social programs for the elderly could be cut under Bob Dole: "I think being the anti-Newt party is a pretty pathetic battlefield on which the Democratic Party ought to stake its future." *(Reuters)*

Tax-Cut Plan Finds Skeptics In Boardrooms Of America

by Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bob Dole impressed business executives with what they described as his energy and decisiveness at the Republican convention. But many questioned whether his economic program can work.

"Given the concerns about his age, I think one of the enduring impressions will be the energy level and intensity" conveyed by Mr. Dole in his speech accepting the party nomination for president, said Peter Peterson, chairman of the Blackstone Group, an investment banking firm, and a former commerce secretary in the Nixon administration.

"That will be very reassuring to the public," Mr. Peterson said.

The Dole tax cut proposals drew high marks from most executives interviewed — just the tonic needed, they said, to bring the economy to a higher level of growth than it has been able to achieve during President Bill Clinton's tenure.

But most of the bottom-line-oriented executives saw balancing the budget as equally important and they wondered whether a Dole administration — or any administration, for that matter — could manage the necessary spending cuts to offset those tax reductions.

"He has captured the spirit of much of the country in saying that we have to have a less intrusive government," said Joseph T. Gorman, chief executive of TRW Inc., a large and diverse manufacturing company in Cleveland.

But "if Dole's not going to change Medicare, Medicaid or Social Security," he added, "then it is going to be very difficult to find the spending cuts."

Mr. Dole's speech in San Diego included a call for support of his economic plan, which was announced on Aug. 5. The main proposals — lower taxes on income and capital gains, less regulation of business and a balanced budget by 2002 — have drawn relatively little public comment from the nation's business executives over the past two weeks.

On Wall Street, there was concern that the tax cuts could be inflationary if they were not offset by spending reductions.

"Right now we are close to full employment in a strong economy," said Henry Kaufman, chairman of Henry Kaufman & Co., a money management firm, "and if you cut taxes you run the risk of overheating the economy with too much stimulus, bringing on inflation. That concerns the financial markets."

Mr. Peterson has been arguing for years that spending programs for the elderly must be restrained to avoid a ballooning of the federal deficit to crisis levels when the baby-boom generation retires in the next century.

Others, like Sanford Robertson, president of Robertson, Stephens & Co., a San Francisco-based securities firm that is a major backer of several Silicon Valley enterprises, praised Mr. Dole for promising to lower the capital-gains tax.

He complained, however, that Mr. Dole's program harks "back to the Reagan era, a little bit more of the 'trickle-down' stuff. I don't think there's any great inspiration there."

Many of the executives expressed concern, before and after Mr. Dole's speech Thursday night, that his proposed spending cuts were too vague, and his goal of balancing the budget might be undermined, not only by leaving Social Security and Medicare untouched, but by increasing defense spending, as Mr. Dole said he would do.

Republican Nominee Is Regaining Some Credibility Among the Undecided

By Richard Morin
Washington Post Service

CREVE COEUR, Missouri — This Bob Dole is different.

"He's not dull," said Eileen Anderson, a 51-year-old homemaker and uncommitted voter who lives in nearby St. Louis, moments after the Republican Party's newly anointed presidential nominee finished addressing the party convention Thursday night.

This Dole is different, agreed Mike Taylor, 44, a beer truck driver and undecided voter from Florissant, Missouri. The old Bob Dole was stiff and flat as Kansas. This Bob Dole was positively "energetic."

He's very different, said Elaine Kammer. Hardly any tangled syntax or mangled messages in this man's speech.

"That speech was fantastic. It was beautiful," said Ms. Kammer, a 56-year-old Democrat who voted for Bill Clinton but now says she likely will vote for the new Bob Dole.

Ms. Anderson, Mr. Taylor and Ms. Kammer and seven other uncommitted voters watched the first and last days of the Republican National Convention with a reporter as the Republicans attempted to define their party and reintroduce to American voters the man they have chosen to face President Clinton in the fall.

Overall, these voters gave a strong endorsement to the convention's public commitment to tolerance and inclusion. Elizabeth Dole, the candidate's wife, wowed them; so did Colin Powell. Clinton-bashing and other expressions of overt partisanship made them mad. The tightly choreographed convention left several feeling manipulated, but others welcomed the fast-paced televised broadcasts.

And they unanimously agreed that the convention was a clear boost for Mr. Dole.

For these five men and five women, specific policies and programs seemed to matter less than the broad themes and principles that Mr. Dole struck in his 57-minute speech Thursday night. "Bob Dole gave us his view of what the American Dream is," said Jerry Roberts, 43, a business executive who lives in St. Louis. "Lower taxes. Better education. More military buildup. Protect our boundaries. He has never been as clear as he was tonight. He finally told us what he was going to do."

Mr. Kammer said she was surprised how much she liked what she heard. "I was down on Dole," she said. "But I am really looking to embrace the Republican Party because I'm looking for less government in my life, and the Republican Party has always stood for that for me. Since Nixon, they lost me and they never really got me back. Now Dole is doing that."

Not all of these voters were so taken by Mr. Dole and the Republicans.

"That's it, I just became a Democrat," said Rick Mariam, 43, a school district food and nutrition director from Chesterfield, when Mr. Dole finished speaking.

"I'd say about 99 percent of the things he listed were unbelievable and unachievable. There is no way that I would vote for him after this speech."

AMERICAN TOPICS

New Hope for the Dutch Elm

The elm was once a symbol of America. Stately and strong, it lined avenues, beautified parks, shaded neighborhoods. An urban survivor, the elm grew quickly, survived extremes of hot and cold and even tolerated the road salt applied heavily in winter.

Then came Dutch elm disease, apparently brought into the country in 1931 in a shipment of logs that contained elm bark beetles. The disease spread relentlessly, felling elms by the tens of millions, leaving once-leafy avenues barren. Some cities lost 90 percent of their trees in three years.

Now, however, there is hope. Researchers at the U.S. Department of Agriculture have developed two varieties of elm that resist Dutch elm disease.

The researchers had spent years looking for trees that naturally resist the disease — about 1 in 100,000, they figured. They tested many, injecting them with the deadly fungus, and nearly all died. But one lone elm, spotted near Springfield, Ohio, proved to be the real thing. And a second was found, even more resistant.

The new varieties are being grown in nurseries, and should be ready for sale in three years.

Short Takes

Another religious denomination has urged its members to boycott Disney products and theme parks, saying the corporation is "abandoning the commitment to strong moral values." The general presbytery of the Assemblies of God has called on its 1.4 million members to abstain from all things Disney, citing concerns about a book, "Growing Up Gay" published by a Disney-owned press, and the company's acquisition of Miramax, distributor of the movie "Priest," which deals with a homosexual cleric.

The feathers are flying around half a dozen markets in San Francisco's Chinatown. Every day, merchants sell hundreds of live chickens, as well as turtles, frogs, lobsters, crabs and fish, to shoppers who believe that the very best meat is still breathing when it reaches their homes, reports the Los Angeles Times. But animal rights activists have lodged vigorous protests, saying that, unlike grocery store meat and poultry, there are no controls over the way these animals are killed. They also contend that many of the shops treat the animals inhumanely, cramming them into dirty tanks and cages. Rose Pak, a Chinese activist, angrily rejected the charges. "They are just picking on Chinatown," she said. "They are asking for these creatures to be treated like pets. But these are not pet stores." The city's animal welfare commission is studying the matter.

Welcome to the "psychiatric hot line," says a memo circulating on Miami-area campuses, according to The Miami Herald. The hot line offers these options: If you are obsessive-compulsive, please press 1 repeatedly; if you are co-dependent, please ask someone to press 2; if you are paranoid-delusional, we know who you are and what you want, just stay on the line so we can trace the call; if you are manic-depressive, it doesn't matter which number you press, no one will answer; if you are delusional, please be aware that the thing you are holding on the side of your head is alive and about to bite off your ear.

International Herald Tribune

Away From Politics

• **The U.S. prison population** rose to nearly 1.6 million inmates in 1995, double the number of a decade ago, the Justice Department said. *(Reuters)*

• A Puerto Rico-bound jet returned to New Jersey's Newark International Airport after a passenger found a note saying there was a bomb on board. Carnival Airlines Flight 133 landed safely and no bomb was found. *(AP)*

• **An 18-foot inboard motorboat careened into the crowd** during a water-ski show at Sea World of Ohio in Aurora, injuring at least 22 people, four of them critically. *(AP)*

• **Hackers infiltrated** the Justice Department's home page on the Internet, altering the official web site to include swastikas, obscene pictures and criticism of the Communications Decency Act. *(AP)*

• **A 14-year-old girl fell out** of a ride at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield and plunged to her death. *(AP)*

• **A short-circuited underwater light** apparently electrified a swimming pool in Houston, shocking three girls and killing the woman who dived in to help them, the police said. *(AP)*

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Herald Tribune

ASIA/PACIFIC

China Leaders Begin Hot Summer Jousting

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — As hot, humid weather enervates China's capital, the leaders have moved to the seaside resort of Beidaihe for their annual summer ritual of political jostling.

The Beidaihe meetings are more important than usual because they will help cement alliances and policies for a calendar full of tests for China's leadership: possible summit meetings with President Bill Clinton, the return of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty in July and the 15th party congress in the fall of 1997.

Moreover, the subtext to the meeting will be the struggle over the interpretation of the legacy of the nation's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, as he slips into the political twilight. Mr. Deng, who has dominated Chinese politics since 1978, turns 92 Thursday and has not been seen in public for two and a half years.

The interpretation of Mr. Deng's legacy isn't just a question of historical interest. Some Communist hard-liners would like to roll back some of China's economic reforms and try to salvage socialist principles from an era dominated by free-market reforms. And more liberal members of the Communist Party would like to condemn the 1989 Tiananmen crackdown and open the door once again to political reform.

Officially, the Beidaihe meetings will prepare for the late September plenum of the Communist Party's Central Committee. President Jiang Zemin has chosen as its theme "spiritual civilization," highlighting traditional values. The topic will keep party hard-liners busy preaching values that no one will dispute, while giving Mr. Jiang a way of sidestepping more divisive issues.

But sensitive issues lurk near the surface. Though the political process remains opaque, there have been signs of leaders vying for position and control.

One sign of political tension was a rare political speech last month by Mr. Deng's eldest son, Deng Pufang. He was crippled in a fall from a window after a scuffle with ultra-leftist Red Guards during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, and he has campaigned for greater rights for China's disabled.

In a July 9 speech to the Chinese Federation for the Disabled last month, the younger Mr. Deng warned about people he said are seeking to dismantle the political and economic reforms introduced by his father. "There are many problems now; it's not all peace under heaven," he said, according a text circulated privately in Beijing. "The phenomenon of totally negating Deng Xiaoping's political line has appeared."

He disputed critics who say that his father's market-oriented economic reforms had undermined socialism. "Is that really scary? The former Soviet Union was all state-run, and it collapsed," he said, according to the circulated text.

The younger Mr. Deng also took on some Communist officials who have criticized the gap between the rapidly developing "special economic zones" that his father nurtured and the poorer interior parts of the country.

According to a published version of his speech, he asked, "If we still want to practice egalitarianism, bind our hands and feet, and not allow capable and talented people to create more wealth, how can our state have vitality?"

The leadership in Beidaihe is expected to skirt more fundamental issues of political reform. Instead, most of the debates are likely to revolve around economic policy. These debates sometimes serve as proxies for matters of political position or personal ambition.

Despite extraordinary growth rates, the problem of money-losing state-owned enterprises and their large pools of idle employees still weighs heavily on Chinese leaders.

Recently, amid talk about heavy losses in state-owned companies, Prime Minister Li Peng went to the traditional industrial heartland in the northeast and expressed support for state enterprises. Mr. Li is widely regarded as a friend of state-owned industries and their beleaguered employees. He has been an advocate of cautious reform of the state sector and continued central government ownership role in key industries.

But one of the Communist Party elders, Yang Shangkun, traveled to the northeast and urged party cadres to "dash boldly" forward with economic reforms. Some analysts saw that as a sign that the octogenarian Mr. Yang, sacked from the presidency in 1992, was seeking to criticize Mr. Li. Mr. Yang has made frequent appearances over the past several months and is the most active of China's old guard.

The Beidaihe meetings are also likely to focus on realignments in the leadership.

Mr. Li is nearing the end of his second term as prime minister and current Chinese law requires that he step down before the party congress next year. It remains unclear whether he will get a new job that will carry equal influence or whether a new person will assume both his title and influence.



Choo Youn Kong/Agence France-Presse

Students lying exhausted Sunday in a room of Seoul's besieged university.

Seoul School Battle Rages

Police Pen In Students and Arrest 300 Others

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — South Korean police backed by helicopters resumed tear gas attacks Sunday against about 1,500 student activists holed up in two barricaded buildings of a university campus.

The standoff continued for the seventh straight day on the campus of Yonsei University in western Seoul, with helicopters dropping tear gas and pink fluorescent liquid to mark protesters for later arrests.

With their retreat cut off, students fought back with rocks and steel pipes within a tight blockade by thousands of riot police around the school's two main buildings.

Outside the campus, police arrested some 300 other students who staged a street protest in support of their trapped colleagues, photographers said.

"They are pro-North Korea enemies," a police commander said, ordering his troopers to tighten their siege. Authorities have charged the students with endorsing Communist North Korea's formula for reunification.

At an engineering college building, hundreds refused to surrender, threatening to blow up oxygen canisters stacked behind barricades, witnesses said.

Inside the building, toxic chemicals, gasoline, hydrogen canisters, laboratory microorganisms and radioactive materials are stored, they said.

"We will not give up," a student leader told reporters, asking the police to lift their weeklong siege and let them disperse peacefully.

The leader appealed for food and medicines, pointing to hundreds of female students lying scared and exhausted in one building. Firebombs and steel pipes were stacked in corridors and stairways.

But the police insisted all the students should give themselves up for questioning. They also blocked civic group activists from entering the campus with food and medicines.

Fear of Beijing Fuels India's Test Ban Fight

Pakistan Threat Seen as Less Important

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — For those who remember when Indian leaders led the world in condemning the moral evils of nuclear weapons, there was a special irony in the moment last week when Prime Minister H.D. Deve Gowda slammed the door on efforts to persuade New Delhi to go along with a worldwide ban on nuclear testing.

For months, U.S. diplomats have worked to head off a threatened veto by India that would torpedo negotiations in Geneva on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, considered by many to be the most important step yet toward curbing the spread of nuclear weapons.

On Thursday, as the oppressive heat and humidity pressed in on a sea of people gathered for the anniversary of India's independence in 1947, Mr. Deve Gowda stood on the ramparts of the Red Fort and, by promising to continue opposing the global treaty, removed the last slim doubt about India's stand.

"I want to assure the people that the security needs of the country will be our top priority and the programs of the Agni and Prithvi missiles will be continued," he said, referring to two missiles developed by Indian scientists that are capable of being fitted with nuclear warheads and fired at targets as close as Pakistan, in the case of the Prithvi, and as far as the heartland of China, in the case of the Agni.

India's public explanations for rejecting the test-ban treaty, more than 40 years after Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru became the first world leader to call for a ban on nuclear blasts, have been linked to traditional Indian demands that any accord curbing nuclear arms be linked to their eventual elimination, and with it the "nuclear monopoly" held by the acknowledged nuclear-weapons states — Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States. With a covert nuclear research program of its own, including the explosion of a nuclear "device" in 1974, India has long been prickly about international meddling in its plans.

But what Indian leaders have not said publicly is that they also see a newer, more pressing reason for India to retain what analysts here call its "nuclear option" — the rising economic and military power of China.

Among diplomats and Indian analysts, there is general agreement that it is the specter of China's emergence as the most powerful nation in Asia that is driving India to be the spoiler.

Along with that, diplomats and analysts say, the Indian stand reflects the changing nature of India itself, from a country that was an economic backwater but, in its sense of itself, a moral superpower to a nation that is increasingly like others.

In short, a country much like China, with which India shares a 2,400-mile (3,840-kilometer) border that arcs along the high ridges of the Himalayas.

"By trying to force us into accepting the test-ban treaty, Western democracies are undermining India's capability to deal with the uncertainties that flow from any future threat from China," said Jasjit Singh, a retired Indian fighter pilot who is director of the influential Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses in New Delhi.

China, he said, had emerged rapidly in recent years as "a superpower of a sort," with one of the world's fastest-growing economies and nuclear forces to match, "and this has forced India to re-evaluate its strategic posture."

For Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mr. Nehru, the leaders of the independence struggle, a guiding principle was solidarity among former colonial nations, and China was seen as a natural ally. In 1962, Indian trust was shattered by a border war in the Himalayas that left Chinese troops occupying a huge area previously held by India.

During the negotiations on the test-ban treaty, Indian officials have barely mentioned China. In his speech, Mr. Deve Gowda came closer than usual, saying that India had to "keep in mind the overt and covert nuclear activity by our neighbors," but even that was interpreted by Indian newspapers as referring to Pakistan.

Privately, Indian officials acknowledge that they use public expressions of concern about Pakistan as a subterfuge for what worries them far more, the growing might of China. Western intelligence estimates in recent years have put Pakistan's probable stockpile of nuclear weapons at about 20, and India's in the range of 60 to 100. Moreover, India vastly outguns Pakistan in conventional forces.

According to the most recent estimate by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, China has at least 205 warheads in its ballistic-missile force as well as a huge conventional military. India and Pakistan, in contrast, still must rely on aircraft as delivery systems.

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U.S. Agent Jailed as Chinese Smuggler

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior U.S. immigration agent has been sentenced in Hong Kong to 40 months in prison after pleading guilty to involvement in a Chinese alien-smuggling ring.

Jerry Wolf Stuchiner, 45, a 19-year veteran of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, was arrested July 15 on arrival at Hong Kong's Kai Tak airport with five forged Honduran passports.

At the time of his arrest by Hong Kong anti-corruption agents, Mr. Stuchiner headed the INS office in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and was the only U.S. immigration investigator based in Central America. Before that, he served in Hong Kong from 1989 to 1994 and was considered one of the agency's experts on the smuggling of Chinese illegal aliens to the United States, an estimated $3.5 billion-a-year business that brings in up to 50,000 Chinese annually, according to a recent government study.

Mr. Stuchiner was instrumental last year in breaking up a major alien-smuggling ring said to be headed by a Costa Rican woman, Gloria Canales, who was accused of moving thousands of Chinese and Indians through Central America to the United States.

Now his crime has prompted an investigation by the CIA and Justice Department to determine how many illegal aliens may have been smuggled as a result of his activities, an official said.

Hong Kong authorities said Mr. Stuchiner admitted that he was delivering the five Honduran passports, signed and sealed but otherwise blank, to the Honduran consul general in the British colony. The diplomat, Herby Weizenblut, was briefly detained by Hong Kong agents, then released. He has since disappeared.

In sentencing Mr. Stuchiner, the judge said she was reducing his prison term from the six years she had originally set. She said she took off two years because he had pleaded guilty from the start, then deducted an additional eight months because he had had a good professional record and had lost his health insurance and pension.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Singapore Elections Promised

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore said Sunday that elections would come soon, but gave no date.

In his annual National Day rally speech, Mr. Goh said, "Soon, I shall go to the people."

Comparing his government to a board of trustees and himself to its elected chairman, Mr. Goh added: "You can then decide whether to change the board of trustees or the chairman, on the basis of our performance and our plans for the future. But you must be sure that the alternative is better."

Discussing his record, Mr. Goh said he may not have pleased everyone, but had "made sure that every government decision, every policy, every act, was in the collective interest."

Singapore must hold a general election by April 1997. Recent speculation by political analysts on possible dates has ranged from September to March. *(Reuters)*

Tokyo Chief to Visit Latin America

TOKYO — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan will head for Latin America on Tuesday for a five-nation tour that marks the opening of a new trade front for Japanese industry.

Mr. Hashimoto's 10-day tour of Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Peru and Costa Rica will be the first visit by a Japanese prime minister for seven years to the region, whose economic growth is second only to East Asia.

Tokyo has invested into the region almost $60 billion in the past 14 years, and its economic aid doubled from 1990 to 1995 to $1.14 billion.

While Japan is Latin America's second-largest trading partner after the United States, only about 4 percent of Tokyo's total exports make it to the region.

Japanese officials said Mr. Hashimoto hoped to lay a base for more investment, greater exports and closer political ties. *(Reuters)*

Pakistan to Take Back Refugees

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Pakistan is willing to take back thousands of Urdu-speaking refugees stranded in Bangladesh for more than two decades, Foreign Secretary Najmuddin Sheikh of Pakistan said Sunday.

At a news conference, Mr. Sheikh said both Bangladesh and Pakistan had recognized the repatriation to be a "humanitarian issue and agreed to resolve it expeditiously."

Witnesses said hundreds of the refugees in the Bangladeshi capital came by bus in torrential rain Sunday to hand over a memorandum to the Foreign Ministry urging their quick repatriation.

Mr. Sheikh said: "I don't want to set a time limit. Only what I can say is we are willing to settle the issue expeditiously."

Mr. Sheikh, who arrived in Dhaka on Friday for a three-day visit, has delivered a message from Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto for her Bangladeshi counterpart, Hasina Wazed, and discussed trade and bilateral issues.

There are about 238,000 Urdu-speaking refugees, who sided with Pakistan during Bangladesh's war of liberation in 1971, and later opted for Pakistan as their homeland.

Nearly 127,000 of the refugees, known as Biharis, were resettled in Pakistan in the early 1970s, but the rest have since been living in 66 squalid camps in Dhaka and elsewhere in Bangladesh. *(Reuters)*

Japan Launches Research Satellite

TOKYO — Japan launched an earth observation satellite Saturday as part of an international research mission on global climate change.

The rocket-borne satellite took off from the Tanegashima space center, which is on an island 980 kilometers (615 miles) southwest of Tokyo, the national space development agency said.

The launch was delayed 24 minutes, however, after an alarm in the rocket sounded. An inspection revealed nothing was wrong, the agency said.

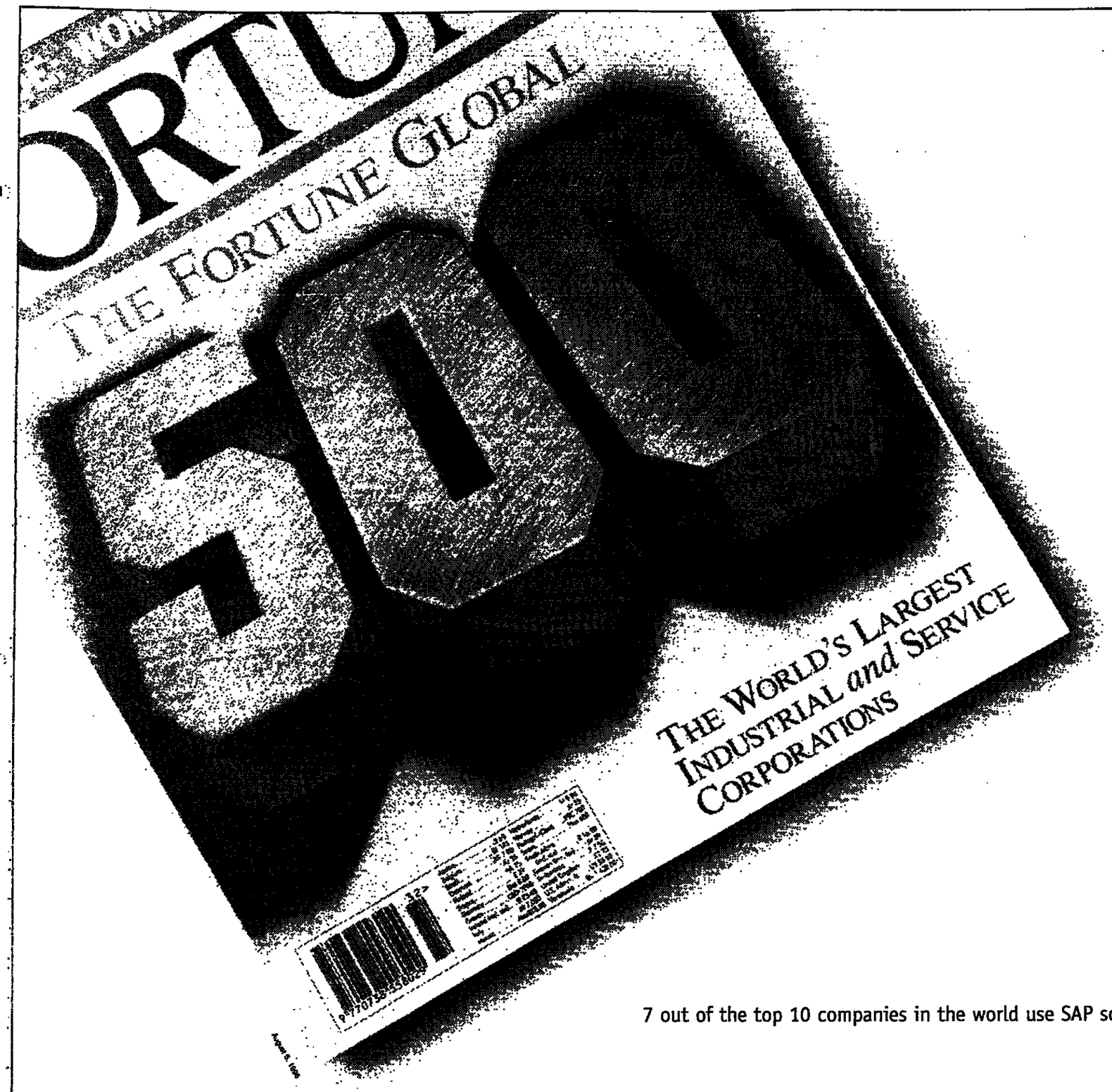
Dubbed Midori, or "Green," the satellite is carrying a U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration instrument to measure global surface winds. The device, called a scatterometer, is expected to help scientists better understand regional weather patterns and their role in shaping the world's climate. *(AP)*

VOICES From Asia

Lininding Pangandaman, governor of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao in the Philippines, on the meeting to take place Monday between President Fidel Ramos and the Muslim rebel chief, Nur Misuari: "This meeting is very symbolic because it means that peace can take root even in a battleground." *(Reuters)*

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister of Cambodia, on exploiting divisions within the Khmer Rouge: "We have to do everything possible to divide the Khmer Rouge, to weaken them, in order to bring about an end to the war in Cambodia." *(AFP)*

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نسخة طبق الأصل

EUROPE

Athens Supports Cypriots in Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — Greece pledged full support for the Cypriot government after two deaths last week on the Green Line dividing the island and warned Turkey, a fellow NATO member, that any military advance would lead to war.

Prime Minister Costas Simitis held emergency talks with Cypriot leaders Saturday, after two Greek Cypriots were killed during protests in the UN-patrolled buffer zone against Turkey's 22-year military presence in northern Cyprus.

Mr. Simitis accused Turkey of trying to raise tensions in the region. He said recent events "leave no doubt Turkey does not want a viable solution to the Cyprus problem. It does not want coexistence."

"Nicosia and Athens should deal with this situation responsibly, but we want to assure you we are ready to deal with every provocation with all means," he added.

In a UN bid to reduce the tension in Cyprus, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali last week proposed a meeting between President Glafcos Clerides of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash.

Greek-Cypriot leaders said Sunday they would consider the UN request, but that the flareup in ethnic violence made the chances for a meeting unlikely. A member of the Cypriot National Council said the island's top political body would discuss the UN proposal on Tuesday.

Turkey's prime minister, Necmettin Erbakan, defended the killing last week of a 26-year-old Greek Cypriot protester trying to tear down a Turkish flag.

The victim was trying to tear down the flag in the buffer zone that has separated the Greek- and Turkish-speaking communities since 1974. A cousin was killed three days earlier. *(Reuters, AFP)*



Bobo Lauhage/The Associated Press

HITLER AIDE RECALLED — Neo-Nazis marching in Trollhattan, Sweden, with portraits of Rudolf Hess on the ninth anniversary of his suicide in a Berlin prison. The rally ended with violence as neo-Nazis and their foes clashed with the police.

Belgians Seize Men in Deaths Of Kidnapped Young Girls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Two Belgian men charged with abducting and imprisoning children have confessed to leaving two 8-year-old girls to starve to death and to the separate kidnapping of two other girls, a prosecutor said Sunday.

Marc Dutroux and Michel Lelievre were arrested Tuesday in connection with the disappearance of two girls, aged 12 and 14, who were later found alive in a makeshift basement dungeon near the southern city of Marcinelle.

Both girls had been sexually abused.

Investigators found three bodies Saturday at another house belonging to Mr. Dutroux in nearby Sars La Buissiere. Two of the bodies were identified as Julie Lejeune and Melissa Russo, who disappeared in June last year. A third body was identified as an accomplice, Bernard Weinstein.

Discovery of the remains on Saturday brought to seven the number of dead girls found after a series of disappearances in Belgium dating back to 1989. Six children are still missing.

The prosecutor in the case, Michel Bourlet, said that Mr. Dutroux, who was convicted of child rape seven years ago, also admitted to kidnapping Ann Marchal, 19, and Eefje Lambreks, 17, a year ago.

"Finding these girls is now the priority," Mr. Bourlet said, adding that he hoped to find them alive.

Mr. Bourlet said that in the spring of 1995, Mr. Dutroux, who is 40, offered 50,000 Belgian francs ($1,650) to Mr. Weinstein and Mr. Lelievre to "bring him some girls," and the pair then abducted Julie and Melissa.

The two girls, according to the prosecutor, were kept several months in a hideout built into the Dutroux house in Marcinelle, on the outskirts of Charleroi.

Mr. Dutroux told prosecutors that the two children starved to death after he was sent to prison in December for theft and Mr. Weinstein, his accomplice, failed to take them food. He said he killed the accomplice in vengeance and buried him along with the children in property he owned in a nearby village.

Five other people have been charged or questioned in connection with the investigation, including Mr. Dutroux's wife, Michele Martin, 36.

A Brussels property agent, Jean-Michel Nihoul, 54, has been charged with criminal association. A former Brussels lawyer also has been arrested, but no further details were given.

Mr. Dutroux, an unemployed electrician, was sentenced in 1989 to 13 years in prison in the rape of several girls. He was released after three years on good behavior. *(Reuters, AFP, AP)*

GROZNY: *Rebels' Determined Comeback*

Continued from Page 1

agreed at a meeting July 25 that this time they would finish the job.

"We had to come to Grozny because this is where we can kill the most Russians," Mr. Basayev said last week in a sometimes chilling interview at his command post in the center of the city. "We had to make them understand that we will never give our country away."

Last month, this was a city of 350,000 people living tenuously under Russian occupation. Every bridge had a checkpoint, every government building a heavy brigade of guards.

No one dared venture out at night when the Russian soldiers got drunk and the Chechen separatists came in to pick them off, a few each day. Now the only Russian soldiers left in the center of Grozny are corpses and virtual prisoners.

More than 3,000 Russian soldiers, by both Russian and Chechen estimates, are surrounded in their barracks by the separatists. Many of the captors are teenage boys with stolen guns who live at home with their parents. The Russian troops have almost no water, little food and no avenue of escape.

For a military that only a few years ago policed one of the modern world's most formidable empires, and remains the biggest in Europe, it is a humiliation that will be hard to live down.

Russian soldiers routinely beg for their food in Chechnya. A loaf of bread will get almost anybody by a checkpoint. Throw in a bottle of vodka and a pack of Camels, and questions will be asked of nobody.

Russian soldiers have been freely offering to sell their weapons to the highest bidder.

Many now, regardless of rank, will openly state their belief that they have no stake in insuring that Chechnya remains a part of the Russian Federation.

"This is not a war," said one Russian army battalion commander, Oleg Chapayev, after being evacuated from Grozny for medical treatment last week. "This is a game of cat and mouse.

Earlier this year, the war intensified rapidly. The renewed fighting came after Chechen guerrillas took hundreds of hostages from a hospital in the neighboring republic of Dagestan and escaped through Russian lines with many of them, and the Russian Army trapped the rebels in a border village called Pervomayskoye and then tried to annihilate them.

By April, when Mr. Dudayev was killed in a Russian air raid, months of bombing had left the Chechens without much alternative or hope, and peace talks began to look like a way to gain time and a respite from the war.

Boris Yeltsin said publicly that he could not win re-election as president of Russia without resolving the war in Chechnya. Both sides were desperate for a break from the grueling 20-month conflict.

So, without even discussing the fundamental issue of independence from Russia — the real purpose of the fighting — both sides entered into what many felt were the first promising peace talks since the war began.

Most separatist leaders have tempered their demands in the past six months. They no longer insist that the republic be completely independent of Russia, only that all troops be withdrawn and that free local elections be permitted to decide the region's fate.

Peace may be the only option left for Russia. Last week the rebels circulated leaflets promising their trapped opponents that if they surrendered they would not be harmed.

To take Grozny back would cost Russia many more men, and the prize would be a city so completely in ruins that it would take years and billions of dollars to put it back together again.

For the people of the city, who must now rely on relief trucks driven by rebels to deliver their canned milk, bread and vegetables each day, the war is not just part of their life, it *is* their life. Tens of thousands of refugees have fled in the last two weeks, but many others have remained where they have always lived.

"I think the Russian side has finally realized that something has to happen now," said Rizman Lorzanov, a rich Chechen businessman who has donated his sprawling house about 25 kilometers south of the city for peace talks between the sides. "If for no other reason than many of their soldiers will starve if nobody finds a way out."

Most of the Chechens' hopes are now with Mr. Lebed, the man who from the first said this conflict would end in disaster for Russia.

"Lebed is a Russian," said Mussa Guysamo, a young fighter working in the brigade directly commanded by Mr. Basayev in the center of Grozny. "But he is a fighter. And a fighter knows when he has lost."

■ Truce Holds in Battered Capital

The battered Chechen capital witnessed one of the most quiet days in nearly two weeks Sunday as Russian as rebel forces tried to avoid fighting and their commanders met for negotiations, The Associated Press reported.

General Konstantin Pulikovsky, the Russian commander in Chechnya, and the Chechen chief of staff, Aslan Maskhadov, met Saturday to discuss setting up a joint commission to monitor the truce that took effect last Wednesday.

Mr. Maskhadov gave General Pulikovsky a copy of his order to rebel fighters formally establishing the truce and "zones of responsibility" in Grozny. General Pulikovsky signed a similar order on Sunday.

Also Sunday, the two commanders' deputies met in the village of Novye Atagi for what a Chechen spokesman, Movladi Udugov, called a discussion on "purely technical matters."

BRIEFLY EUROPE

IRA Suspect Leaves California

LONDON — A suspected member of the Irish Republican Army, Jimmy Smith, has been extradited from the United States to Britain, and on Sunday was on his way to Belfast, Britain's Northern Ireland Ministry said.

On Saturday, Mr. Smith, 38, left Pleasanton prison near San Francisco, where he has been detained since 1992, in the company of two British detectives.

He was sentenced in 1978 for the attempted murder of a Belfast policeman, but in 1983 he escaped with 37 others from the Maze prison in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Smith was arrested by police in San Francisco in 1992, nearly 10 years after his escape. *(AFP)*

2 Spanish Journalists Held

HERNANI, Spain — Two journalists from a pro-Basque independence newspaper have been arrested on charges of terrorism in connection with a bombing last week at a textile factory.

Fernando Alonso and Andoni Murga of the daily Egin were arrested Saturday at their homes, where the police said they found 60 pounds of explosives, detonators and weapons. Two other Egin journalists have been arrested for alleged links to the armed-Basque separatist group ETA. One of them, editor Pepe Rei, is awaiting trial. *(AP)*

Pope Thanks Well-Wishers

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy — Appearing fit after an abdominal illness, Pope John Paul II on Sunday thanked the faithful who hoped for his recovery.

The 76-year-old pontiff skipped a public Mass on Thursday because of an abdominal problem, raising more concerns about his health. The Vatican said the Pope was examined at a hospital and "nothing noteworthy" was discovered, but declined to give other details. *(AP)*

Blast at Corsican Assembly

AJACCIO, Corsica — A bomb exploded outside the Corscian assembly building here on Sunday in the fourth attack on a public building on the French Mediterranean resort island in a week, the police said. *(Reuters)*

Neo-Nazis Fight Leftists

BONN — Neo-Nazi demonstrators marched in Germany and clashed with leftist groups in Sweden on Saturday as they marked the ninth anniversary of the death in prison of Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's former deputy.

The police took 146 radical-right activists into custody after breaking up a march by about 200 people in Worms. About 200 leftists staged a counterdemonstration and four were detained for damaging property.

In Sweden, a neo-Nazi demonstration in the southern town of Trollhattan erupted in violent clashes as about 600 police battled to separate the demonstrators from anarchists and anti-racist groups. Several hundred neo-Nazis from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Germany were confronted by at least as many foes from Scandinavia and Britain, a police spokesman said. *(Reuters)*

French Cosmonaut Off to Mir

MOSCOW — A Russian Sojuz TM-24 space ship with two cosmonauts and a French female cosmonaut has blasted off for a trip to the Mir space station.

The space ship was launched from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Kazakstan on Saturday. The Frenchwoman, Claudie Andre-Deshays, is accompanying Valeri Korzun and Alexander Kalery. *(AP)*

MOSTAR: *Crime and Nationalism Reign*

Continued from Page 1

curity and Cooperation in Europe, which is organizing Bosnia's elections scheduled for Sept. 14. "I think it is disgusting and I would leave, but I've got to have a job."

In the 18 months he spent in Bosnia, Captain Stock said he became convinced not just of the possibility that Bosnia would become ethnically divided, but of the danger that life there would become completely criminalized. That danger, he said, is already a headache for Europe.

Bosnian car thieves are believed to have stolen at least 6,000 cars in Germany alone since the war began, moving them through Mostar and exporting them to Italy and beyond, according to estimates developed by Captain Stock's car-theft unit.

Given the ties of Bosnia's Muslims to Islamic extremists in the Middle East, the criminalization of Mostar could also spell trouble for the United States. Despite intense U.S. pressure on the Bosnian Muslims to cut their links to Iran and other radical Islamic states, President Alija Izetbegovic continues to cultivate such connections. Last week he made a private visit to Istanbul, where he met with individuals prominent in the radical Islamic government of Sudan.

"I don't think European and American leaders realize the ramifications of their passivity in Bosnia," said the intelligence chief of a West European nation. "If Bosnia is allowed to slide toward chaos, all of us are going to feel the pain."

The EU and police from the Western European Union, the EU's defense arm, came to Mostar in the summer of 1994, following a U.S.-brokered deal to stop war between Muslims and Croats in Bosnia.

Mostar was the symbol of that vicious conflict. Croats had expelled tens of thousands of Muslims from their homes on the west side of Mostar and then launched a withering siege on the east side of the city that lasted for six months. The EU's task was to reunite Mostar. The Western European Union was supposed to reunite the police.

In February 1995, Captain Stock created a small unit within the Special Investigations Branch.

Within six months, and after a lengthy fight with EU bureaucrats to gain access to German state police computer records, the unit had determined that more than 6,000 cars stolen in Germany had either ended up in Mostar or passed through this town before being sent back to Western Europe.

Recently, gangs on both sides of the city have moved into narcotics trafficking, Western sources say. Croatian gangsters around the town of Siroki Brijeg operate marijuana plantations. Muslim farmers also cultivate marijuana on the bank of the Neretva River, which divides the two communities. Crack and heroin are readily available on the Croat side of town.

Western police officials say they are concerned that with peace, the Balkans will once again become the main conduit for transporting Central Asian heroin to Europe. Mostar is a likely center for the trade.

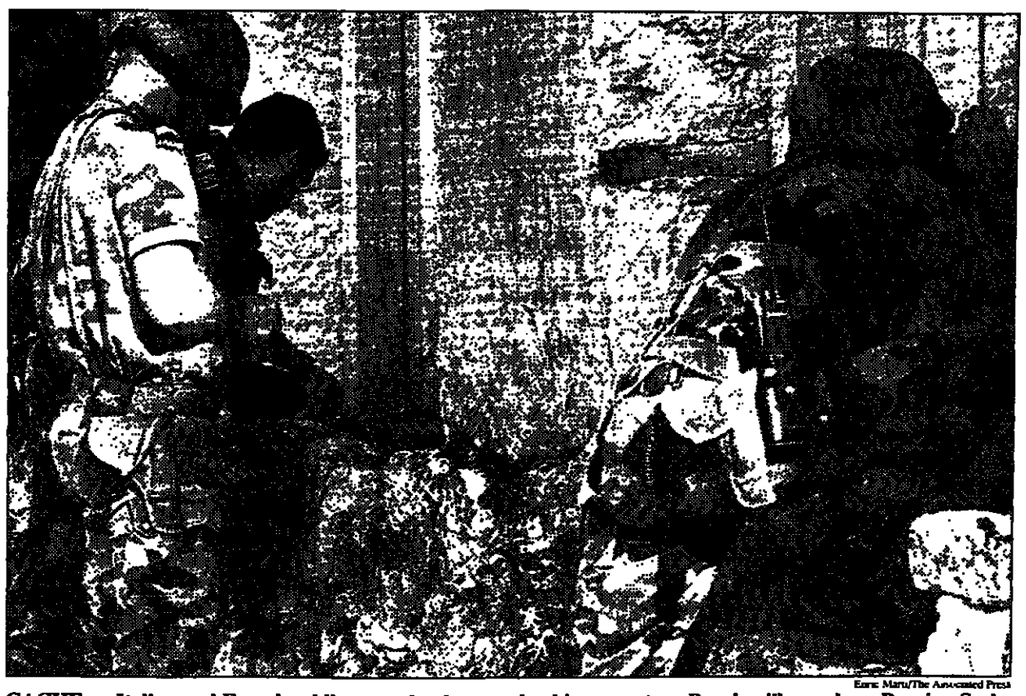
"The criminals are looking for areas to maximize their profits, and drugs are a natural," Captain Stock said.

Captain Stock left Mostar in April after clashing with his German chief, Colonel Heinrich Paresul, a senior Western European Union police official said. Six other senior German officers working in Mostar wrote a letter to the German Interior Ministry supporting Captain Stock. But their protest failed, and they, too, resigned.

Asked to comment on the reason for Captain Stock's departure, a senior German police official intimated that it was related to unexplained expenditures. Police sources acknowledged that he paid informants for information. Members of his team also bought a photo laboratory and acknowledged several other lavish expenses.

But a senior official in the EU administration in Mostar said Captain Stock is sorely missed.

"Granted he was a cop and like all cops he used money to get information," the official said. "But at the end of the day he had a shed-load of information on what is going on in Bosnia. He was run out of town, and it was a tremendous loss when he left."



Eric Maru/The Associated Press

CACHE — Italian and French soldiers peering into a school in an eastern Bosnia village where Bosnian Serbs stored weapons. They were awaiting clearance from the Serbs to inspect the site and eventually destroy the arms.

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A Debt Relief Plan

For the first time, the world's richest nations are forging a comprehensive plan to relieve the crushing debt of the world's poorest nations. The debt, if not reduced, practically guarantees that those nations will continue to fail, but foot-dragging by some countries and institutions is endangering the plan.

In Uganda, where one child in five dies before reaching age 5, the government spends $3 per person on health and $17 per person on debt repayments, much of that to the International Monetary Fund. Other sub-Saharan African states in which half of all children cannot attend primary school spend more on interest payments than on education.

The accumulating debt of these countries has led to a destructive merry-go-round of aid. In 1993 and 1994, for example, the World Bank's chief lending arm for poor countries doled out $2.9 billion to the most indebted poor countries — of which $1.9 billion was used to repay past World Bank loans. World Bank chief James D. Wolfensohn recognized the senselessness of this situation and has proposed a coordinated effort by all creditors — his bank, the IMF, regional development banks and individual governments.

The indebted countries got into this mess by misspending aid. Corrupt dictatorships often were at fault. The World Bank, the IMF and other creditors then threw good money after bad. For debt relief to make sense, both sides have to kick their unhealthy habits. Loans should be written off only for democratizing countries that are putting sound economic policies in place and working to alleviate poverty through spending on education, health and basic infrastructure. There is no point in giving large grants, which is what debt write-offs amount to, to governments that will waste the money.

But there are countries coming out of years or decades of civil war and government-by-plunder that are trying to do the right thing. Such reform efforts by definition are fragile. If the debts taken of past regimes are so heavy that reform cannot succeed, then any political will to shape up will quickly dissipate. Those are the cases where the rich nations should step in, and quickly.

On all this there is agreement in principle among creditors, and the World Bank has already anted up $500 million. But the IMF is dithering, trying to piggyback a separate funding issue on top of the debt initiative. Germany is braking the plan's momentum by objecting to the IMF's plans to sell 5 percent of its gold reserves.

These are political disputes over arcane points of financing that involve, in the final analysis, very small pots of money — much less, for example, than the IMF has poured into Russia or Mexico. If they are not resolved by early October, when the World Bank and the IMF hold their annual meetings, the debt relief plan could founder, inexcusably.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Justice in Cambodia

After blood-soaked decades of internal conflict and outside interference, Cambodia is struggling to regain political and economic equilibrium. With so many of its political leaders associated with the violence, it cannot make a completely fresh start. But as political alliances shift, the killings should not be forgotten or excused. Justice may have to wait, but its time must come.

The issue arises again because the No. 2 Khmer Rouge leader, Ieng Sary, wishes to be welcomed back into lawful Cambodian society. The regime he served, alongside his friend and brother-in-law Pol Pot, killed more than a million people, roughly one Cambodian out of seven, from 1975 to 1979.

Hun Sen, Cambodia's co-prime minister and himself a former Khmer Rouge official, offered on Thursday to guarantee the life and safety of Ieng Sary, now 71, if he follows through on his offer to align thousands of armed followers with government military forces. The offer is not easy to endorse, but seems justified as a step toward stability, provided it does not come with immunity from future prosecution if Ieng Sary is shown to have had a direct role in the mass murders of the 1970s.

The defection of Ieng Sary's estimated following of 3,000 guerrillas could drain away half the present troop strength of the Khmer Rouge, allowing the government to re-establish control of the resource-rich northwestern border region with Thailand. That in turn would weaken the Khmer Rouge's ability to finance political destabilization activities in Phnom Penh.

Ieng Sary and several Khmer Rouge generals have publicly split from the hard-line leadership of the organization, calling for reconciliation with the government and repudiating the murderous Khmer Rouge policies of the past, for which they conveniently blamed Pol Pot. The split came two months after reports that Pol Pot had died, and may have grown out of maneuvering to succeed him. Whatever the motive, Hun Sen wants to capitalize on the split.

Supporters of Cambodia's other co-prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranarridh, have condemned dealing with Ieng Sary. So has the chief opposition leader, Sam Rainsy. But for most of the 1980s Prince Ranarridh and his father, King Norodom Sihanouk, were militarily allied with the Khmer Rouge in a guerrilla war against the Vietnamese-backed government. That guerrilla alliance was also supported by China and the United States, although since the 1991 peace agreement Washington has worked hard to isolate the Khmer Rouge and supported efforts to investigate the details of its crimes.

While it might indeed be awkward for Cambodia's present government to put Ieng Sary on trial for his actions in the 1970s, Cambodian society as a whole is owed a chance for truth and eventual justice. If Ieng Sary, who knows well enough his own degree of complicity, does not want to face the risk of trial and punishment, he can remain in the northwestern jungles or retire to China or North Korea rather than return to Phnom Penh.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Regulating Nicotine

The tobacco industry has suffered blows in the courtroom and the laboratory in recent weeks that strengthen the case for regulating nicotine as an addictive substance. The accumulating evidence supports the latest efforts by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to curb smoking by teenagers, who are most likely to become hooked for life.

The industry suffered a stunning legal setback when a Florida jury awarded a long-term smoker $750,000 for damages caused by his habit. The lawsuit against the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation was brought by Grady Carter, 66, who smoked for 44 years before he was diagnosed with lung cancer five years ago. He testified that he had tried to quit several times but continued to crave cigarettes and would eventually light up again.

Past juries have largely exonerated the industry on the ground that smokers have been amply warned and thus bear responsibility for their risky behavior. But in this latest case jurors were reportedly swayed by internal company documents indicating that Brown executives knew that their product was addictive yet failed to warn the public.

Although many industry officials deny that nicotine is addictive, recent medical research has strengthened the case for considering it so. Last month, Italian researchers reported that nicotine activates the same pleasure circuitry in the brain that is activated by heroin, morphine, cocaine, alcohol and other addictive substances. Studies of brain cells show that repeatedly dosing the brain with addictive drugs alters the circuitry in ways that trigger further craving. To the extent that tobacco companies may have deliberately enhanced the nicotine content of cigarettes, they are vulnerable to charges of making more addictive, and thus more dangerous, products.

Since most smokers adopt the habit in childhood or adolescence and get hooked within a few years, the Clinton administration is looking to crack down on access to cigarettes by youngsters and restrict some advertising that targets them. The FDA recently sent its proposed regulations to the Office of Management and Budget, which has 90 days to review them.

Some 3,000 American children begin smoking each day, and 1,000 of them will die a tobacco-related death. It is worth trying to save youngsters from Grady Carter's fate, or worse.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel. : (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax : Circ., (1) 41.43.92.10; Adv., (1) 41.43.92.12. E-Mail: iht@iht.com
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Krenenpuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190
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The Republicans Are Dangerous and Glad to Be

By David M. Shribman

SAN DIEGO — Call them the San Diego Republicans. They are energized. They are optimistic. But the biggest surprise about the party that has just spent four days in the dry California sun is that suddenly the Republicans are dangerous.

The San Diego Republicans are a bigger threat to win the White House than they were a month ago. But it is more than that. The San Diego Republicans are a bigger threat to big government and the taxation system than they were in the days when Bob Dole's rhetoric was wandering aimlessly around the landscape and when Jack Kemp, deep in his wilderness years, was wondering where the Reagan revolution went.

The San Diego Republicans are also a threat to the status quo, to the assumptions that underpin the relationships between individuals and government and to the links between government and business. That makes them dangerous in a way that Bill Clinton and Al Gore never were, and dangerous in a way that Ronald Reagan and George Bush never were.

Dangerous — and proud of it.

"It's good to be dangerous," says former Governor Pierre du Pont 4th of Delaware, an unlikely rebel but nonetheless a fervent one.

Conservatives like Senator Dan Coats of Indiana assert simply that "the future of our party is reform." And in truth, the San Diego Republicans have a genuinely different answer to America's political and economic structure than the Democrats possess — and genuinely different from the political and economic structure that the Democrats and Republicans together have built since the New Deal.

But — and this is the big difference between 1996, when Bob Dole leads the ticket, and 1980, when Ronald Reagan was the nominee — the party has the capacity to carry out its ideas.

If Mr. Dole wins the election, a more plausible notion now, Republicans almost certainly would keep control of the House and Senate. The party then would have the main chance, and the millennium would still be three years away.

Meanwhile, the Republican Congress has planted land mines in the political structure that work to the revolutionaries' advantage. By restricting committee chairmanships to six years, the Republicans have stripped away incentives for retaining the old ways. There is no reason for Mr. and Ms. Chairman to retain power in Washington if their individual hold on that power is limited — and fleeting.

All this has been building beneath the surface for some time. When William Weld, now governor of Massachusetts, was in the U.S. Attorney's Office in Ronald Reagan's Washington, he had this motto: Attack the power structure.

For two decades the Republican establishment, led by people like Bob Dole, wanted change — but not too much. His motto: Hand over the power structure.

But that was then and this is now. And now that one of the visionaries and Visigoths storming the gates is Bob Dole, the onetime Senate majority leader who a month ago celebrated his 73d birthday, the Republicans are full-throated rebels.

"We are the reform party," Mr. Dole said moments after he arrived in San Diego. "We are the party of change." Mr. Dole, of course, was in Congress for more than a third of a century. As the dominant presence on the Senate Finance Committee for years, he created the tax structure that created the economic world that he now wants to tear apart.

He is not the only convert. This is the testimony of Representative Floyd Spence of South Carolina: "It's more than putting our own stamp on things. It's changing things." Mr. Spence has been in Congress for more than a quarter-century.

This is a big gamble for a party that, since the days of William McKinley a century ago, has been the very model of stability, and the curators of the social order. But the transformation that Ronald Reagan began with his challenge to Gerald Ford in 1976, that he nudged along with his election in 1980 and that he accelerated with his re-election in 1984, has now been completed. The curators of the social order have become threats to it.

It is no easy trick for the protectors of the big interests to become the party of reform. They tried in 1980, but while Mr. Reagan's rhetoric was aimed at the blue-collar worker, his heart was with the blue-chip companies. One difference in 1996 is the Jack Kemp factor.

With this transformation comes a change in the Republican Party's appeal. In the past several days two of the most conservative men in America, House Speaker Newt Gingrich and vice presidential nominee Jack Kemp, have quoted Martin Luther King.

"We suddenly are looking at nontraditional Republican voters," says Governor Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey. The question of the hour is whether nontraditional voters, quite possibly the balance of power in American politics, are looking at the San Diego Republicans.

Universal Press Syndicate.

And Welcome to Techno-Baronial America, Post-Reagan

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK — Every age gets the stately mansions it deserves. In a time of brash new billionaires we are getting huge ziggurats on the West Coast in styles sometimes dubbed Techno-Baronial.

In the state of Washington, Charles Simonyi, chief programmer at Microsoft, has built a bachelor's nest big as a train terminal, with stainless-steel trusses and a bed that rotates to capture his lakeside view.

Rising nearby is the 45,000-square-foot (4,200-square-meter) home of Bill Gates, founder of Microsoft. His guests will get an electronic badge to provide a moving halo of light and customized chants as they proceed down a reception hall with 24 video monitors, stacked four high and six across.

Using hand-held remotes, in Mr. Gates's words, "You'll be able to choose from among thousands of pictures, recordings, movies and television programs ... If you regularly ask for light to be unusually bright or dim, the house will assume that's how you want it ... If you listened to Mozart horn concertos the last time you visited, you might find them on again when you come back."

In Washington, the houses think. In Los Angeles, they overwhelm. What is said to be the biggest single-family home in California is being built by Aaron Spelling, producer of "Beverly Hills 90210" and "Charlie's Angels." When completed, The Manor will occupy 65,000 square feet with 130 rooms, 12 fountains and six formal gardens.

Another television mogul, Merv Griffin, has acquired an entire mountaintop for his dream house, which will include a heliport, a 360-degree living room and 40,000 square feet of marble.

By comparison, the main building at William Randolph Hearst's San Simeon consumes 49,000 square feet.

Why, you may ask, would anybody want so much turf? An obvious motive for these mega-manses is to provoke just such questions. They are examples of what Thorstein Veblen long ago called conspicuous consumption. But history suggests that they owe at least as much to windfall wealth resulting from tax laws and monopolies.

In newly independent America, the rich built Greek Revival homes that were comparatively spartan in scale. By midcentury, miniaturized curlicue Gothic was the pinnacle of elegance. Not until after the Civil War, when new fortunes rose out of oil fields, railways and other monopolies, did the affluent turn for inspiration to the French château, as updated by the fashionable architect Richard Morris Hunt.

In the Gilded Age, faux châteaux sprouted in the Northeast, but the biggest of all was Biltmore, designed by Hunt and set in a princely 130,000 acres (52,600 hectares) in North Carolina. Here, George W. Vanderbilt 2d dined among Gobelin tapestries, played chess on a set that had belonged to Napoleon and perused his rare books under a magnificent Tiepolo ceiling. Nowadays visitors flock to Biltmore to discover what $3 million used to buy before income taxes, and to be charmed by a salad of styles.

Perhaps Gates House, too, will someday acquire a period patina, with its video monitors taking on the aura of Chippendale commodes. Maybe, but I doubt it. Nothing dates faster than yesterday's hi-fi or computer monitor.

These vast and charmless techno-villas are more likely to be seen as landmarks of the Reagan-era tax cuts, which lowered top brackets from 70 to 28 percent in seven years. "As federal taxation eased, especially on the top brackets," writes the conservative political writer Kevin Phillips, "disposable income soared for the rich — and with it conspicuous consumption."

If Republicans cheering the promises of still greater tax cuts want to see their cold and egoistic architectural fruit, they need only look around on the Pacific Coast.

The New York Times.

Nuclear Weapons: A Powerful Case for Getting Rid of Them

By Andrew Mack

CANBERRA — A powerful case for nuclear disarmament has been made by the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, which was appointed last year by the Australian government. The central message of the report it presented last week is that in the 1990s, the doctrine of nuclear deterrence is militarily redundant and dangerous.

The commission included a former French prime minister, a former U.S. defense secretary, a onetime British chief of defense staff and a general who until two years ago was responsible for U.S. Navy and Air Force strategic nuclear forces.

In one of the most compelling chapters of the report, it systematically rebuts the standard arguments made by the nuclear weapon states in favor of keeping nuclear weapons.

First, they argue that even if the debatable assumption that nuclear deterrence prevented war between the major powers for more than 50 years is accepted, this now means little. The experience of the Cold War era is irrelevant to today's vastly different strategic climate.

Deepening economic interdependence and the spreading global norm against interstate aggression have radically reduced the risks of major-power war. Conflicts persist, but they take place within states, not between them. No one believes that nuclear weapons have any relevance in internal wars.

Second, the claim that nuclear arms confer status and influence may once have been true but is hard to sustain today. The recent attempts by Iraq and North Korea to join the nuclear club gained them international odium and condemnation, rather than status or prestige.

Third, the view that nuclear weapons provide a low-cost defense is simply wrong. Such weapons are hugely expensive to produce, deliver and safeguard. Moreover, the states that have acquired nuclear arms did so to augment their conventional arsenals, not replace them.

Fourth, it is claimed that complete nuclear disarmament is too risky because there can be no guarantee against cheating by unscrupulous states. While cheating is possible, it is not as easy as many believe. And the report stresses that new surveillance and verification technologies will make cheating increasingly difficult. A finite risk remains, but, as the commissioners observe, the risks of disarming have to be weighed against the risks of not disarming.

The five declared nuclear weapon states have long caused offense by arguing that in their hands nuclear arms are perfectly safe and enhance global security, while in the hands of other states the same weapons would be dangerous and destabilizing. If a nuclear arsenal is a strategic asset for the major powers, why should it not be equally useful for small countries that have less powerful conventional forces with which to defend themselves?

The report argues that the refusal of the nuclear powers to take disarmament seriously is an important incentive for other nations to seek nuclear arms.

Proliferation is a serious concern. In the past two decades, more and more countries have gained the technological capability to go nuclear, while the danger of large quantities of bomb-grade fissile material being smuggled from the former Soviet Union remains very real.

Even though America is one of the leading opponents of nuclear abolition, it has a clear strategic interest in a nuclear-free world. America can be destroyed as a functioning society by the other nuclear powers, two of which, China and Russia, were its enemies until quite recently. In a nuclear-free world it would be wholly secure from such attack, but would retain the most powerful conventional forces and the ability to project power to the furthest corners of the globe.

The countries that have the greatest interest in keeping nuclear weapons are those that fear the more powerful military forces of perceived enemies. Pakistan, for example, sees nuclear arms as a strategic equalizer against the far more powerful conventional forces of India and as a countervailing deterrent against an Indian nuclear bomb.

The commissioners argue that the only credible role for nuclear arms today is to deter nuclear attacks by adversaries. Yet they note that abolishing such weapons makes even this role redundant.

The second part of the report offers a carefully crafted menu of steps leading ultimately to abolition. Early initiatives would include taking nuclear forces off alert, removal of warheads from delivery systems, ending deployment of nonstrategic nuclear weapons, and negotiations on further cuts in U.S. and Russian stockpiles. Each step would build confidence for the next.

Will the leaders of the nuclear powers, as well as those of "threshold" countries that have acquired nuclear arms secretly or have the capability to do so, read the commission's report and feel compelled to start at once down the long path to disarmament? Of course not. But that is not really the point.

The real significance of the commission's work lies in the contribution it makes to the growing global debate about nuclear abolition. This debate is important. It enhances the nuclear taboo and, in so doing, helps further undermine the flawed assumptions of nuclear deterrence.

Nuclear disarmament should be taken seriously because only the most naive optimist could believe that thousands of nuclear weapons can be deployed indefinitely without being used, by accident or design.

The writer, professor of international relations at the Australian National University, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Turkey: Work to Keep It Western

By Alan Makovsky

WASHINGTON — With the emergence of an Islamist prime minister, concern about Turkey's direction is greater than it has been since the founding of the modern republic in 1923. Last week those fears were punctuated by his signing of a multibillion-dollar gas deal with Iran.

The prime minister, Necmettin Erbakan, is a 27-year veteran of Turkish politics who has long espoused anti-American, anti-Western and anti-Israeli views. He has sympathized with fundamentalist groups like Hamas and the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt. His ascent poses a tricky problem for Washington: how to deal with a long-standing ally whose leader harbors goals inimical to American interests.

In devising its response, the United States can take some comfort from two facts.

First, the overwhelming majority of Turks continue to support a secular, pro-Western course. Mr. Erbakan's Welfare Party did win the parliamentary elections last year, but with only 21.4 percent of the vote in a crowded field. His rise to power is more the result of coalition maneuvering than of widespread support.

Backed by about three-quarters of the electorate, Turkey's secular leaders should have every reason to be confident about winning the battle for their nation's soul. But this fractious lot — four major parties on the right and left divide the secular vote — must overcome its differences, many of them personality-driven, and deal with the corruption in their ranks if they are to compete with Welfare's grass-roots organizing skills.

The wealthiest party in Turkey, Welfare also benefits from the expansion of the religious school system, whose graduates increasingly swell the ranks of party activists.

Second, the military, which sees itself as the guardian of Turkey's secular, pro-Western course, remains highly influential in foreign affairs and security issues. Fundamental commitments, particularly NATO membership and defense ties with the United States, today appear as strong as ever, even with Mr. Erbakan in charge.

But he is likely to try to influence foreign policy as much as he can. His trip to Iran and recent cancellation of a visit by a senior Israeli official show that he is not easily cowed.

In meeting Mr. Erbakan's challenge, Washington should toughen its attitude toward him while sustaining its basic support for Turkey. The United States should back Turkey on all issues that affect long-term relations. But it should keep Mr. Erbakan at arm's length, and not grant him an official visit or a meeting with President Bill Clinton if he requests one.

Special concessions that would redound to Mr. Erbakan's political credit should be avoided. The Turks will decide their own future, but Washington should be careful not to tip the scales in the Islamists' favor.

Washington should avoid undermining its real allies. The secular pro-Western establishment, including the military, is Washington's best friend in Turkey. It should not say or do anything to demoralize that uneasy group, already disconcerted by recent statements from Washington asserting that "secularism" is "not a condition" for American-Turkish relations.

At the least, support for secularism — an inseparable element of Turkey's democracy — should be regularly reaffirmed.

That way, America can help ensure that Turkey remains a full-fledged Western state and the great hope for democracy in the Muslim world.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Institute for Near East Policy, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Rodin's Balzac

PARIS — M. Rodin, who was commissioned five years ago to execute the statue of Balzac, which is to be raised on some open space between the Louvre and the Palais Royal, has now finished the rough clay model. He has been aided in his work by a large number of portraits and while making a journey in Touraine discovered an old tailor who had formerly made trousers and waistcoats for Balzac. M. Rodin was able to obtain the exact measurements of these articles of clothing, thus contributing greatly to the faithfulness of his statue to the original.

1921: Court to Form

THE HAGUE — With ratification announced by Spain and Haiti, the creation of a permanent International Court is assured. These bring the total ratifications to twenty-four, the number required by the League of Nations to make the statute effective. It is expected that the court will become an actuality in a few months. Appointment of judges by various nations is now going on, twenty-four of these having thus far presented 64 names.

1946: Calcutta Riots

CALCUTTA — Late reports set the number of killed in two days' rioting in Calcutta at 270, with 1,600 persons injured. Disorders marked by arson, looting and stabbing incidents culminated tonight [Aug. 17] in a pitched battle between Moslems and Hindus in the center of the city, causing widespread casualties and damage estimated at about $4,000,000. Leaders of both communities appealed to the rioters to "stop this fratricidal war." British armored cars moved through the city. Crowds melted away at their approach.

هكذا من الأصل

LANGUAGE

What Shall We Call the 00 Decade?

By Jack Rosenthal

NEW YORK — People may differ about the adjective that best describes the last decade — greedy, gaudy, self-absorbed — but there's no question about the noun: It was, of course, the '80s, just as this decade, though yet uncharacterized, is indisputably the '90s. What remains lamentably unclear is the name of the *next* decade — a question that has suddenly gone from being academic to being, well, academic. In a few days, all across the country, the Class of '00 will enter its freshman year. It's none too soon to marshal a consensus for what to call the years 2000 through 2009.

"Call" is the right word, for the problem arises only in speech. In print, the term is easily rendered as the '00s. The problem is how to pronounce it.

An obvious place to look for assistance is history. What did people call the first decade of this century? *The Aughties*, according to old-timers, and simply to say it out loud is to recognize its unsuitability. It has a quaint lilt, in the spirit of the Gay '90s, and that's just the problem. Frivolity won't do at a time when people will be looking for millennial awe. Besides, the term derives from a common error in juncture. The term *a naught*, meaning a zero, was turned thoughtlessly into *an aught*.

One might correct the error, but who in this era of X ratings and V-chips could say *Naughties* with a straight face? The *Nauts* would carry a more modern space-age ring but suffers a different disability. *Naught* (or *nought*) means a thing or person of no worth or value, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, hardly the lusty positive note appropriate to the new decade, century, and millennium. *Zeros* and *Zips* fail for the same reason, and so does the fretful *Oh-Ohs*.

The most verbally logical way to follow the '80s and '90s would be to speak of *the Hundreds*. But its two-digitness does nothing to capture the drama of the '00s just ahead. And it's no help to pronounce all three zeros — *the Eighties, the Nineties, the Thousands*. As Ed Koch might say, ridiculous. The drawback here is that the *Hundreds* does not easily adapt itself to single years; again, try the out-loud test: the Class of Ninety-Nine, the Class of — One Hundred?

If only by elimination, the best case is for pronouncing the '00s as simply *the Ohs*. As a New York Times editorial once said, that would portend what Paul Simon's "Graceland" lyric described as the age "of miracle and wonder." This is more like an age of deficit and national debt, so that would be subject to mockery as *the Owes*. But it passes the out-loud test: Class of Oh-One, the decade of the Ohs.

It's none too soon to marshal a consensus for what to call the years 2000 through 2009.

So here's a toast to the *Ohs*, a practical choice, and a cautionary word about the next millennial concern: What should we call the decade after that?

□

The word "like" has been so abused or overused in various usages that many writers now shrink from using it at all, instead hiding behind the clumsy "such as." The word is not, however, disappearing. It's surging back in a new costume, as an unlikely verb. The new verb differs distinctly from the usual one (like "I Like Ike"), which is to express a taste or preference. It serves instead as a synonym for "say."

Governor Christie Whitman of New Jersey provided an example in Lisa Belkin's May 5 New York Times Magazine cover story about her. She was talking about the one protest rally she had attended in her youth. When she noticed a photographer, "I was, like, 'Please don't let Dad see me.'" Matt Giblin, a college student who was hit by shrapnel in the Atlanta Olympics bombing, described his reaction to the blast: "I was, like, 'That's a bomb,' and nobody believed me." A New York Times story last month reported on support groups for people tested for AIDS who find that they are HIV negative, among them the partner of someone who is HIV positive. The article quoted his comment: "My lover was, like, 'What are you going to talk about . . . long-term retirement plans? 401(k)s?'"

It's a grating usage, like using "goes" as a synonym for "says." But it does have practical virtue. It conveys nuance, as if to say, "I'm paraphrasing; I'm not pretending to be giving an exact quote." In that sense, its meaning as a verb is very much like "like" as a preposition and therefore usefully likable.

□

When the New York Times Magazine asked Bill Safire for his favorite On Language column to reprint in the April 14 centennial issue, he responded with the 1979 discursion into the misheard words that he calls Mondegreens (as in "laid him on the green"). My own favorite example is one my wife overheard on a plane. Two men were discussing Beatles songs. "I never understood," one man wondered, "why they said *the girl with colitis goes by*." After a puzzled pause, his friend lit up. "Ah," he said, "it's *kaleidoscope eyes*."

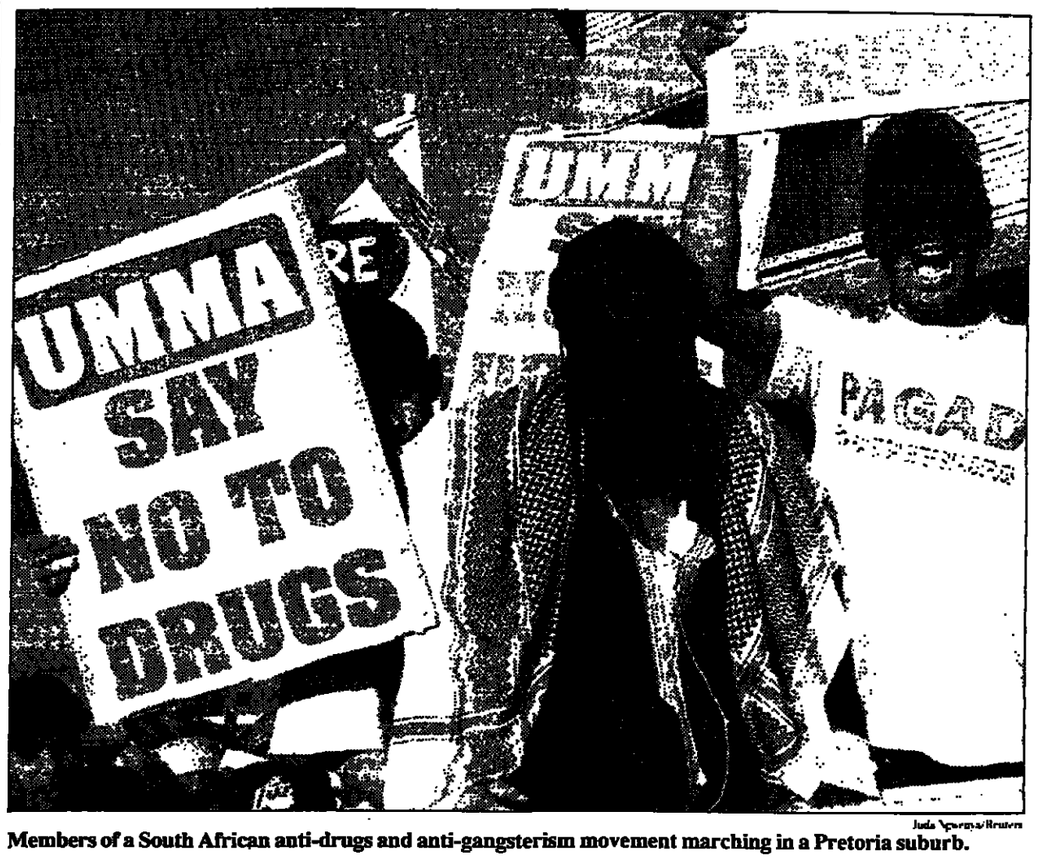
Two memorable examples have recently joined the canon, enshrined as printed corrections. One ran in The New York Times in March following an article about Marcia Robinson Lowry, head of the Children's Rights Project. It said that "The first sentence should have begun "Attorney Marcia Robinson Lowry," not "A tiny Marcia Robinson Lowry. (Lowry is 5 foot 7.)"

The other correction, even more demystifying, appeared last year in The New Yorker. Referring to an article by Michael Kelly, recently appointed editor of The New Republic, that Editors' Note said: "A mistake made by a transcription service mangled a quotation from William Bennett. . . . In criticizing the political views of Patrick Buchanan, Mr. Bennett said, 'it's a real us-and-them kind of thing,' not, as we reported, 'it's a real S&M kind of thing.'"

New York Times Service

Jack Rosenthal, editor of The New York Times Magazine, has, like, pinch-hit for William Safire through the '80s and '90s.

INTERNATIONAL



Juda Ngwenya/Reuters

Members of a South African anti-drugs and anti-gangsterism movement marching in a Pretoria suburb.

In South Africa, a Vigilante War

Muslims Battle Criminals, Including Other Muslims

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — Islam has been part of society here for 300 years, since Muslims from the Malay Archipelago in Southeast Asia were imported to the Cape of Good Hope as slaves to serve the early Dutch settlers.

Now, Muslims hold high office. They are in business. The are teachers and politicians.

But some are deadly gangsters ruling the Cape Flats area just east of this port city, where law-abiding residents are at wit's end about the violence perpetrated by fellow Muslims.

In reaction, Muslim vigilantes have shot up the homes of drug dealers. They besieged the home of the nation's justice minister, also a Muslim, to protest law enforcement inaction. Last week, with police officers and cameramen watching, vigilantes in masks and traditional kaffiyeh scarves shot and burned to death an infamous drug dealer.

The vigilantes call themselves PAGAD, meaning People Against Gangsterism and Drugs. They are conservative middle-class and working-class Muslims. They chant, "One merchant! One bullet!" when they march, and South Africa has witnessed how deeply they mean it.

"This is just the beginning of what's going to happen, because the gangsters are not going to stop," Rashad Osman, a supporter, warned.

In this new democracy, where social and legal mores are still in flux more than two years after the end of apartheid, or white-minority rule, the anti-gangster campaign has sparked a raging debate about crime, police corruption and the new government's inability to handle the onslaught.

But it also has sparked fears inside and outside the community about how Islam is being used by elements of the vigilante movement and where it will lead.

While the campaign reflects genuine grass-roots anger at surging gangsterism and police collusion in their communities, militant Muslims in search of a platform for their ideological cause appear to have latched onto the anti-crime groundswell, Muslims and law officers say.

People on the Cape Flats "feel they've asked police to stop crime and the police haven't done it, so now they will do it," said Sheik Sa'dullah Khan, director of the Gatesville Islamic center and mosque where the vigilante group holds most of its meetings.

Although many Muslims supported the anti-apartheid struggle waged by President Nelson Mandela's African National Congress, they are growing concerned about the new government's liberalism, including its abolition of the death penalty and its support for abortion rights, a Muslim leader said.

Some Muslims, who under apartheid were classified as mixed-race "coloreds," feel alienated from the black majority, with whom they share neither language nor culture.

The actions of People Against Gangsterism and Drugs and its supporters represent "a very serious backlash against the government," said Ebrahim Moosa, director of the Center for Contemporary Islam at the University of Cape Town. Muslims number fewer than a million people in this nation of 43 million, with about half of them in the Cape Town region.

The numbers in the anti-gangsterism movement are unclear, but its mission has won broad support.

With threats flying and gunfights breaking out sporadically this past week among police officers, gangsters and supporters of PAGAD, army troops were called in as reinforcements. Mosques are guarded with armored personnel carriers.

After a melee on Aug. 11 involving about 5,000 vigilante supporters and police officers, in which nine people were injured, tensions became so acute that some politicians called for a state of emergency in the Cape region.

Justice Minister Dullah Omar has moved out of his Cape Flats home for his family's safety.

Smaller Muslim communities in other parts of the nation now are forming vigilante groups of their own and warning that they, too, will take the law into their own hands. Law enforcement officials around the country are scrambling to try to meet with these angry elements to dissuade them from vigilante action.

This new crusade originated in a residential patchwork of brick and mortar homes, shanties and squat public housing projects stretching for miles east of Table Mountain, which separates the Flats from the city center and its seafront. The Flats was born of apartheid policies: blacks and coloreds were forced to move there after their original areas were set aside for whites. The Western Cape Province centered on Cape Town is the only region governed by the National Party, which created apartheid.

In a nation whose crime rate is said to be the highest in the world, the neighborhoods of the Flats have been ravaged by gangsters and drugs.

The gangsters of the Flats include many Muslims, such as Rashaad Staggie, the dealer who was burned to death Aug. 4. He ran the Hard Livings gang with his twin brother, Rashied Staggie.

Under apartheid, the Flats also produced a small core of militant Muslims who formed underground cells and waged sabotage campaigns against the white-minority government.

One of those movements — called Qibla and led by an apartheid-era political prisoner, Achmed Cassiem — has re-emerged in the anti-crime crusade.

Some leaders of the anti-gangsterism movement, such as Farouk Jaffer and Muhammed Ali (Phantom) Parker, have tossed around words like *jihad*, or holy war. They have warned that foreign Muslim groups like the Palestinians of Hamas or the Iranian-backed Hezbollah could be called in to assist them.

An internal police report recently leaked from the province's largely white police force said Muslims here were seeking to establish an Islamic state. But Moe Shaik, an intelligence official who has investigated the claim, said it is baseless. And some Muslim leaders view such threats as bluster, considering that Muslims are a divided minority.

BOOKS

BLUE STREAK: Swearing, Free Speech and Sexual Harassment

By Richard Dooling. 179 pages. $23. Random House.

Reviewed by
Richard Bernstein

THE subtitle of this charmingly impudent essay on language and sexual politics could well be "On the Uses of Vulgarity, Insult, Profanity and Other Beneficial Incivilities." Richard Dooling, a polymath who practices law in Omaha and is the author of "White Man's Grave," a novel nominated for a National Book Award two years ago, is motivated by civil libertarian annoyance at governmental urges to legislate against all sorts of verbal offense.

But his defense of free speech is not of the conventional "we have to tolerate it even if it hurts" variety. Dooling believes that swearing, vulgarity and expressions of hatred are essential components of the complex human character. To try to legislate them out of existence is not just boring and pious; it is also to attempt to eradicate the "bad" fragments of human nature without which there could be no "good."

"This mania for politeness and for legislation directed against hate, hate speech and hate crimes is attempted thought control, an effort to eradicate character traits, human impulses found in our personality and in society at large," Dooling writes.

Criminalizing verbal offenses against women or minorities in the workplace, for example, is to the 20th century what blasphemy was to the 19th. "The irony of passing laws against blasphemy," Dooling writes, "is that blasphemy proves the existence of God just as surely as does piety; just as surely as vulgarity proves politeness, obscenity proves virtue, and discrimination proves equality."

Dooling's favorite targets are speech codes and certain applications of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the one that defines harassment as the creation of a "an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment" for women. The problem with his book is that the essential arguments against government-sanctioned attempts to enforce civility are not very new.

But "Blue Streak" is less an argument than it is a kind of illustration, an often extremely clever and creative sort of literary acting out.

Along the way, Dooling can be downright scholarly. But it requires a bit more evidence than Dooling provides that we are really choking, turning blue in the face and being whisked to the emergency room because of mandatory inoffensiveness.

Richard Bernstein is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE gods of bridge had made up their minds about the final of the Spingold Knockout Championship in Miami last week. They would make it exciting, for the benefit of 300 enthusiasts watching intently, at the end of a long day they would give victory to the Nick Nickell team, which set a record by taking four straight titles. They also won the world title in Beijing last October and have dominated American championships in recent years.

They trailed by 36 imps at the midpoint of the 64-deal final against an experienced squad headed by Richard Schwartz. The margin became closer, and five deals from the end the dealer held a balanced 29 points. The Schwartz team bid a grand slam that depended on a finesse. If it had won, their team would have had a big lead. It failed, and with one deal remaining they trailed by two imps.

On the diagramed deal Eric Rodwell and Jeff Meckstroth of the Nickell team, sat North and South and bid to three no-trump. One club was strong, and the two-diamond response showed a balanced hand with 8 to 10 points. West doubled, showing diamonds, and South reached three no-trump. The diamond jack was led to the queen, and he won his king.

At this point his only hope was that West had begun with seven diamonds, no club ace, and had not opened three diamonds. This proved to be true. West was entryless and the contract made with an overtrick.

In the replay West did open three diamonds and Schwartz as South had a decision to make when his partner doubled. Looking at the North-South hands, and knowing that West has seven diamonds, three no-trump would be a good bet. But he bid three hearts, cautious but reasonable, and was defeated two tricks by the bad split. Nickell gained 11, and won his fourth Spingold, by 13.

But suppose the breaks had been more normal. If the gods had given West six diamonds and two hearts, three no-trump would have failed by two tricks. Then if South had escaped for down one in three hearts the march would have been an exact tie, and play would have continued far into the night.

NORTH
♠ A J 9
♡ A 8 3
◇ 7 5
♣ K Q J 9 4

WEST (D) — EAST
♠ Q 8 7 6 — ♠ K 5 4 3
♡ 5 — ♡ J 10 6 4 2
◇ A J 10 9 4 3 2 — ◇ Q
♣ 3 — ♣ A 7 6

SOUTH
♠ 10 2
♡ K Q 9 7
◇ K 8 6
♣ 10 8 5 2

East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♣	Pass	2 ◇
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	2 ♡
Pass	3 ♣	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond jack.

Plan Is Agreed to End Liberia Civil War

The Associated Press

ABUJA, Nigeria — West African leaders have negotiated a plan to end nearly seven years of civil war in Liberia and prepare the country for elections next spring.

After a summit conference here, the Economic Community of West African States said late Saturday that Ruth Perry, a former Liberian senator, would head a new interim government to be sworn in by the end of the month. Yet another cease-fire in the war that has claimed more than 150,000 lives and left half the country's 2.6 million people homeless will go into effect Tuesday.

The country's leading warlords — Charles Taylor, Alhaji Kromah, George Boley and Roosevelt Johnson — all attended the conference and signed off on the new peace plan. More than a dozen peace agreements have been broken during the war launched by Mr. Taylor in December 1989.

The plan is an amended version of an accord reached last year, which called for an immediate cease-fire and placed Mr. Taylor, Mr. Kromah and Mr. Boley on an interim Council of State with three civilians. Conference participants said a change in leadership on the council was needed and replaced chairman Wilton Sankawulo with former Senator Perry.

The cease-fire that went into effect with the seating of the interim government last September was shattered in April when a standoff between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Johnson, his archrival, led to heavy fighting in the Liberian capital. More than 1,500 people died during the bloodshed in Monrovia. The fighting and looting prompted the U.S. military to evacuate foreigners from the city, and more than 2,000 fled.

The new interim government will oversee preparations for elections now scheduled for May 30. It would hand over power to an elected administration by June 15.

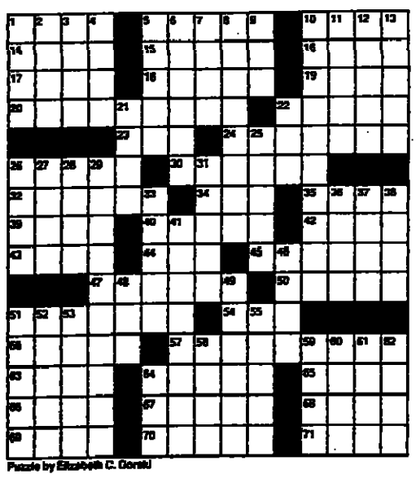
The revised plan calls for the dissolution of the six warring factions by the end of January 1997.

The conference also endorsed sanctions — including travel restrictions, the freezing of business assets, exclusion from elections and expulsion of the families of warlords who do not comply with the revised accord. In addition, the West African leaders called for establishment of a war crimes tribunal.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Queen Latifah songs
5 Less than 90°
10 Mouth-to-mouth
14 Director Kazan
15 Andrews and Garvey
16 Appoint
17 "Right on, brother!"
18 Sheep-ish
19 Use a Smith-Corona
20 1972 U.S. Olympic hero
22 "Got —— of yourself!"
23 Dimwit's brain size
24 Francis and Dahl
26 Falsely incriminate
30 Part two of an election
32 Ebb
34 Diaper holder
35 Some VCR's
39 Parroted
40 In front
42 Breakfast restaurant chain, for short
43 Actress Spelling
44 Catch some rays
45 Gas rating
47 Changes
50 Nahuatl language
51 Hitting with short punches
54 Right off the stove
56 Grown-up
57 Plum brandy
63 "The —— Never Sleeps" (bank slogan)
64 Business exec T. —— Pickens
65 Farm: Prefix
66 Etta of the funnies
67 "The Age of Anxiety" poet
68 Tavern light
69 Mideast canal
70 Uses a spoon, maybe
71 Eye problem

DOWN
1 500 sheets
2 —— mater
3 Ship's landing
4 Went under
5 Ali's "rope-——"
6 Champagne go-with
7 Part of B.T.U.
8 Neighbor of Kenya
9 Suffix with Japan or Sudan
10 Broken
11 Skirt material
12 Copious
13 Yorkshire's largest city
21 Went 80 m.p.h.
22 80's TV alien
25 Sonata movement
26 Toga party venue
27 "—— Man" (1984 film)
28 Excellent server
29 Publicist's coup
31 Turn over
33 Consumed
36 Chew the fat
37 Super-duper
38 On —— (like some writers' assignments)
41 Loiters with friends
46 Ancient Roman censor
48 Cambridge sch.
49 Black eye
51 Raises, with "up"
52 Goodbye
53 Montana city
55 Hot spots
58 New Jersey city
59 U-Haul rentals
60 "—— a Kick Out of You"
61 Where Helen was abducted to
62 Amateur publication, informally
64 Undergrad degrees



Puzzle by Elizabeth C. Gorski

Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 16

T	O	O	K	A	R	E	S	T		A	D	D	L	
E	S	P	E	R	A	N	T	O		M	A	R	I	S
S	T	A	Y	I	N	G	U	P		P	R	I	S	E
T	I	L	E	D		I	N	T	O		E	V	A	N
S	A	S	S		A	N	T	E	D		R	E	B	A
			P	R	E	E	N	E	D		T	O	T	
B	E	S	I	E	G	E	D			E	T	H	N	O
E	R	E	C	T	O	R		C	L	E	A	R	E	R
I	N	T	H	E		W	O	O	D	C	U	T	S	
N	O	S		R	E	M	A	N	D	S				
G	R	A	B		D	E	L	V	E		T	H	E	M
B	U	S	Y		A	C	M	E		K	O	A	L	A
A	B	I	R	D		C	A	R	P	E	N	T	E	R
D	I	D	N	O		A	R	G	E	N	T	I	N	A
	K	E	E	N		S	T	E	P	S	O	N	I	T

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Rebels Said to Murder 17 Men on Algeria Bus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — Armed militants masquerading as police officers forced a bus in Algeria to stop and then slit the throats of 17 passengers, a newspaper reported Sunday.

The independent daily, El Watan, said the slaughter happened Thursday on a highway outside Ain Oussera, about 150 kilometers (90 miles) south of Algiers.

Authorities would neither confirm nor deny the report. If verified, it would be one of the worst mass killings this year in the North African nation bloodied by a four-year Islamic insurgency.

According to the El Watan report, a group of about 10 Muslim rebels armed with shotguns, knives and hatchets forced the bus to stop at a fake roadblock.

After checking the identity cards of the passengers, the rebels picked 17 men between 17 and 25 years old, shepherded them to nearby bush and cut their throats one after another, the newspaper said.

Only the elderly passengers were spared. El Watan said the guerrillas blamed the young men for refusing to join the rebel ranks.

In a separate rebel attack, two men slit the throat of a muezzin inside his mosque in a suburb south of Algiers as he was preparing to call for prayer Thursday night, said El Watan.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the slayings.

The Armed Islamic Group — the most violent of several militant factions trying to topple the Algerian government and install strict Islamic rule — has been blamed for most past attacks on civilians.

Throat-slitting and decapitation are considered signature killing styles of the group, which in May beheaded seven French monks after holding them for nearly two months.

Algeria's insurgency began in January 1992, when the army-backed government abruptly canceled the legislative elections that Islamic fundamentalist candidates were poised to win.

Since then, more than 60,000 people have been killed. *(AP, Reuters)*

INTERNATIONAL

As Castro Turns 70, Cuba Starts to Ponder a Future Without Him

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

HAVANA — President Fidel Castro, known for decades for his soaring, fiery oratory, turned unusually soft-spoken and reflective earlier this past week at the first public celebration of his birthday in years.

"I never imagined I would live to be 70," mused Mr. Castro, who has spent more than half his life at the helm of Cuba's revolutionary government. "I am being punished for the self-sufficiency young people have, who think they have a whole lifetime to do things. Now, suddenly, you discover almost everything is behind you, and life has its limits."

No one is predicting that Mr. Castro is about to reach those limits, but government officials and diplomats said reaching 70 seems to have turned the thoughts of one of the century's most ardent revolutionaries inward.

And as he turns inward, Cubans are, for the first time in decades, beginning to ask publicly what will happen when Mr. Castro is gone.

During the past week Mr. Castro, known to everyone here as Fidel, has engaged in an unusual display of nostalgia, declaring: "I understand I am not eternal or anything like that. I am flesh and blood, but that does not scare me or worry me."

Asked on national television what would happen to the revolution after his demise, Mr. Castro answered that he was not worried.

"A well-made revolution, with so many people, with so many supporters, like this one has, what danger can there be for that revolution?" said Mr. Castro, a Jesuit-educated former lawyer, son of a Spanish father and Cuban mother.

Ricardo Alarcon, president of the National Assembly, said that believing the revolution would disappear with Mr. Castro would be like thinking a "work of art disappears when the artist disappears."

While the comments are not extraordinary, it was the first time people here remember the question being raised openly in the Cuban news media.

"He spends a lot more time talking publicly about his legacy," said one Latin American diplomat. "For the first time, he seems to want to make sure the issue is addressed."

Although his beard is grayer and his voice has lost some of its timbre, Mr. Castro apparently is in good health. He still appears in public fairly often, but no longer gives the marathon speeches that he did until several years ago.

Few, including Mr. Castro, seem to have expected he would still be leading his revolution 37 years after its triumph. Having taken power on Jan. 1, 1959, he is now the longest serving head of state in the hemisphere. President Bill Clinton is the ninth U.S. chief executive Mr. Castro has faced, the ninth who vowed to topple his government, and the ninth to find his efforts largely frustrated.

"Believe me, it is not easy to adjust to the idea of being 70," Mr. Castro told a group of Pioneers, the Communist Party youth organization, celebrating his birthday Tuesday. "I remember the many times I heard people talk about 70 years old, and I would say to myself, 'That is very old.' "

While his birthday is usually celebrated with little fanfare, this year there were several public events. Juventud Rebelde, the official Communist Party youth newspaper, ran an eight-page special insert with headlines such as "The Lion Tamer."

"The commander is much more reflective now," said a senior official. "It is a very human reaction — you turn 70, and you know people your age who are dying, so you begin to think about the end."

Reflective is not a word that was often associated with Mr. Castro when he led an ill-equipped band of guerrillas to unexpected victory over the U.S.-backed government of Fulgencio Batista. He often seemed impetuous as he nationalized industries, declared his revolution socialist, allowed the Soviet Union to station nuclear missiles on the island and railed against the evils of capitalism and the United States.

Although he established educational and health systems regarded as among the best in Latin America, Mr. Castro's human-rights record was criticized almost from the beginning of the revolution, when opponents were executed by firing squads, jailed or forced to flee.

Mr. Castro weathered the U.S.-backed Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 and a continuing economic embargo, as well as several CIA attempts to assassinate him. "The CIA tried everything against my health, but here we are," Mr. Castro said. "We have arrived at 70."

While few doubt that he remains deeply involved in the day-to-day running of the government — Mr. Castro has a reputation for micromanaging the economy and favorite projects — in the past three years new leaders have begun to appear. The most prominent is Carlos Lage, the low-key 44-year-old economic czar who has been close to Mr. Castro for 10 years.

Q & A / **John P. Ferriter**

Asia's Growing Oil Requirements

Emerging as a major economic force, Asia is increasingly reliant on oil imports from outside the region. At a recent oil conference in Kuala Lumpur, John P. Ferriter, deputy executive director of the International Energy Agency based in Paris, discussed the issue with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Is there a serious imbalance between supply and demand for oil in Asia?

A. Asia accounts for about a quarter of world demand for oil, but only 10 percent of supply. Future growth in Asia's oil demand will far exceed the increase in supply from the region.

East Asia, South Asia and China, in particular, could see energy demand more than double by 2010 as a result of economic expansion, the spread of industry, urbanization and a rapid rise in use of transportation fuels.

Q. Where will Asia's oil come from to keep this growth going?

A. Most Asian countries will become increasingly dependent on imported oil in the next 15 years, and the major source of supply will be a small number of countries in the volatile Gulf region.

East Asia's growing reliance on imported oil may change its relationship with the Middle East, and perhaps with the former Soviet Union. The development of Russian and Central Asian reserves could potentially lessen the degree of dependence on Middle East sources, but prospects for the former are currently clouded by political uncertainty and infrastructure problems.

Q. China is Asia's rising economic and military giant. Is the same thing happening in energy?

A. China is the second largest oil consumer in Asia after Japan, with annual consumption of 150 million tons, about 10 percent of which is imported.

Before 1992, China's oil imports primarily came from Asia-Pacific nations, with Indonesia, Malaysia and Australia accounting for more than half. But in 1993, the volume of imports from the Middle East exceeded the flow from Asia for the first time.

Chinese oil imports are increasing rapidly and are projected to reach 2 million barrels per day, or 100 million tons a year, by 2010.

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Q. What are the implications of this for the rest of the world?

A. China is clearly destined to become a major force in the global oil market. As a result, there may also be a geopolitical shift with far-reaching strategic implications on traditional relationships, not only between China, the Middle East and the former Soviet Union, but also with other Asian economies and members of the International Energy Agency including Japan and Western industrialized nations.

The agency plans to look into this evolving relationship in a major study to be undertaken in 1997.

Q. Will it be possible for Asia to develop reliable sources of imported oil?

A. China is very keen, like other dynamic economies, to ensure adequate and stable energy supplies. The Chinese government has called for the building of a Pan-Asia Continental Bridge, which will consist of oil and gas pipelines linking China, Central Asia, Russia, the Middle East, Japan and South Korea. Such cooperation is considered by Beijing to be an important means of ensuring sustainable and stable economic growth in the region. But, in my view, it must be considered a very long term project.

The proposed oil bridge would not only greatly increase the oil trade between Asia and the Middle East but would also stimulate additional energy-related collaboration between them. According to Chinese estimates, the oil bridge could transport over 30 million tons a year, enough to meet one-fifth of East Asia's total oil needs.

Q. Are there other ways to improve Asia's energy security?

A. Oil supply security is a global issue and developing Asian countries should be encouraged to do their share in protecting against future disruption of supplies by holding adequate emergency stocks. Maintaining such stocks as oil demand increases will require considerable political will and government spending, as well as the cooperation of industry.

Another important step to improve security is to slow the rate of oil demand growth. This can be done by a combination of greater efficiency in using energy and increased substitution of other energy sources, particularly natural gas.



Jamal Saidi/Reuters

A Shiite Muslim woman in Baabda, southeast of Beirut, casting her vote Sunday in the parliamentary election.

Lebanon Steps Up Security as Vote Begins

The Associated Press

BAAKLIN, Lebanon — Thousands of army troops and police were deployed Sunday to ensure peaceful balloting in Lebanon's second parliamentary elections since civil war ended in 1990.

The outcome of Sunday's vote in the mainly Christian Mount Lebanon area and the balloting in other regions over the next four Sundays are not expected to change Parliament's pro-Syrian character.

Syria has 40,000 troops in Lebanon and is the dominant power in the country, controlling both internal and foreign policies.

About 656,000 Lebanese were eligible to vote Sunday in Mount Lebanon in the first day of the five-phase election to choose 128 lawmakers to sit on the country's half-Christian, half-Muslim legislature.

The other four regions are North Lebanon, Beirut, South Lebanon and Bekaa.

At stake in Mount Lebanon's six electoral districts are 35 seats: 25 Christian, 5 Druze, 3 Shiite Muslim and 2 Sunni Muslim. A total of 180 candidates are running. Results were not expected before Monday.

The election is being held in the shadow of a continuing boycott by rightist Maronite Christians, who stayed home in the 1992 election to protest Syrian dominance of their country.

But Maronite opposition is split this time, with some politicians running for seats and thousands expected to vote.

Interior Minister Michel Murr, a pro-Syrian Greek Orthodox Christian, said he expected a turnout of about 50 percent, compared with only 13 percent nationwide in 1992.

Helmeted troops in armored vehicles set up roadside positions and patrolled the streets, but Mr. Murr said there was no trouble by midmorning.

Nevertheless, Mr. Murr, who is running for re-election in the Metn district, reported at least one irregularity, accusing a rival of buying votes. He said several people were being investigated.

In response, one of his rivals, former Information Minister Michel Samaha, accused Mr. Murr of being "a lifetime briber who should resign or be removed from office."

The election in Mount Lebanon is controversial because the province was exceptionally split into six electoral districts to appease the Druze leader and former warlord, Walid Jumblatt. Other regions remained intact.

The division of the province has produced two predominantly Druze districts to ensure that Mr. Jumblatt and his allies are elected.

Ten members of the outgoing Parliament have challenged the division of the Mount Lebanon area under a new electoral law sponsored by the government. The constitutional council ruled against parts of the law because it violated what it called citizens' right to equality.

But the government responded last week by rushing through Parliament a slightly amended version, which allowed the division to stand and the election to go ahead.

Plane Crew Escapes Afghan Captors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — Seven crew members of a Russian aircraft who made a daredevil escape from an Afghan rebel group were greeted by Russian officials here Sunday and escorted home on a chartered flight, ending a yearlong ordeal.

The elated airmen said they had planned for months to escape from the rebels, members of an Islamic fundamentalist group, Taleban, that is fighting the Kabul government.

"We went over the smallest details of our plan many times and understood the extent of the risk," Vladimir Sharpatov, the captain of the crew, told Russia's Itar-Tass news agency. "But we had the help of fate, fortune and just good luck."

The crew members, flying for Aerostan, an airline in the Russian republic of Tatarstan, were taken hostage and held in a southern Afghan city, Kandahar, after a Taleban MiG-19 jet fighter forced their cargo plane to land in August 1995.

The Taleban commanders said the plane's cargo, ammunition, was evidence of Russian military support for the government of President Burhanuddin Rabbani. Moscow denied that.

After numerous promises of freedom went unfulfilled, the crew members began to lose hope for a negotiated release. So they decided to take matters into their own hands.

Under the pretense of carrying out needed maintenance work on their Ilyushin-76 cargo plane, the crew members were allowed to board the aircraft Friday.

When three of their six Taleban guards left for midday prayers, the Russians overpowered the three others and tied them up, said Igor Kuznetsov, Gulf bureau chief for Russia's official news agency, Novosti.

The pilot managed to start one engine with a battery. Then, one by one, the three other engines came to life.

Mr. Sharpatov then taxied to the runway, narrowly missed two Taleban vehicles trying to block the plane, took off and charted a course for the United Arab Emirates on the western shore of the Gulf. A militia jet fighter and helicopter chased the fleeing plane but could not catch it, a Taleban spokesman said.

The plane landed in Sharjah, one of the seven emirates in the federation. All seven crew members were reported to be in good health.

The crew members were questioned by the police and released. The fate of the three guerrillas on the plane was not immediately clear. *(AP, Reuters)*

JORDAN: *Rioting Over Bread Price Increase Spreads to Amman*

Continued from Page 1

More than 300 people have been arrested in the protests since they began Friday in the southern towns of Karak, Tafila and Maan, officials said.

Karak, the city 150 kilometers (94 miles) southwest of Amman that saw the most severe rioting, was shuttered and smoldering Sunday after the army imposed a curfew and made more arrests.

Residents of Karak said 120 people had been arrested by security forces operating under the curfew that began at 10 A.M. Saturday but was lifted periodically to allow shopping.

"I think it will be lifted soon but it is important to keep such a decision until calm is assured," Information Minister Marwan Muasher said of the curfew. He said several saboteurs had been arrested.

King Hussein visited the city, a stronghold of his regime, on Saturday. He was greeted with shouts of "Long live Hussein and down with Kabariti."

"We are standing on a threshold," the king said. "Either there is a state or there are outlaws and people who want to sabotage this country."

In Mouab, a Karak suburb, witnesses said protesters set a school afire Saturday.

Clashes with police also were reported in nearby Motah and Rubbah.

On Sunday, King Hussein announced that the situation there was "under control," and noted that no one was killed in the rioting. *(AP, Reuters, AFP)*

EUROPE: *What if Britain Won't Join the Monetary Union Club?*

Continued from Page 1

majority, I think they will be tempted to go" for monetary union.

"But neither, I think, will want to join the first wave" of countries hoping to adopt the single currency in January 1999, he added. "That will be tested in office."

British Euroskeptics point to the current strains on European currency markets — with the Bundesbank clinging to high interest rates, the French franc under pressure and southern European currencies looking wobbly — as good reasons to stay out of the monetary union.

But Mr. Llewellyn said he was convinced the Continental nations would surmount these difficulties, and would then look with disfavor at countries that want to join the monetary union without having gone through the birth pains.

"With every month that passes, the British position is going to look more and more isolated," he said.

By devaluing its currency since leaving the exchange-rate mechanism and by "opting out" of European social provisions, Britain's economy has been able to outperform many of its continental competitors. Foreign investors are attracted by Britain's modest labor costs, exports are competitive and the British unemployment rate is relatively low.

So why sign up for the single currency at all? The Liberal Democrats, the only party to espouse monetary union, explain that Britain would have to follow the economic policy applied within the single currency area, but as an outsider would have no control over that policy. If it sought to devalue sterling against the Euro, the proposed European currency, it would risk reprisals.

Nations within the EMU zone would have various technical means of making life difficult for outsiders. For example, they might exclude Britain from the proposed interbank transfer system, known as Target. Financial experts said London would be at a competitive disadvantage unless it had full access to the system, which will facilitate transfers of the Euro and provide strong central bank support for member countries.

Political analysts in Bonn and Brussels said Mr. Major has used up his political capital by opposing European integration at every turn. The "mad cow" dispute and Mr. Major's threat to block EU business because of the Union's ban on British beef has exasperated Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and other European leaders.

"After Major, the Germans would probably be happy with Genghis Khan," said Roy Denman, the European Commission's former representative in Washington, who said he could envisage Britain being asked to leave the EU if the Conservatives return to office.

Some analysts believe that by delaying its decision, Britain risks arriving to a single currency late and at a disadvantage, as it did in 1973 when it joined the European Economic Community. Then, it found itself in a club in which the six existing members already had made most of the rules.

"Where there is a single currency, you have to have a high degree of fiscal coordination," Mr. Vibert said. "Those in the first wave will have to adapt methods and achieve a high degree of integration. They might then say that they would not want to weaken the club" by allowing in outsiders on equal terms.

PAY: *U.S. Families Face Gyrating Incomes*

Continued from Page 1

"You are forced to take life more day to day," said David Popenoe, a Rutgers University sociologist. "Planning for a child's education or the purchase of a home can be very difficult. What we think of as the future becomes economically compromised for many families."

The Census Bureau has found that 54 percent of the nation's workers — janitors through executives — experienced serious wage and salary fluctuation in 1994, up from 49 percent a decade earlier.

Gyrating incomes have always been a characteristic of the U.S. economy, of course. Until the 1920s, most Americans depended for their livelihood on farming, with its uncertain harvests.

After World War II, however, the United States entered an era in which secure jobs at steady pay became the model. That is still the situation for many Americans. But in the last 25 years this system has gradually unraveled, with unsettling consequences for many workers.

Workplace changes feed the volatility. Companies rely on outsiders rather than permanent employees, hiring them for relatively short periods. Temporary and contract workers, self-employed consultants and day workers now represent 10 percent of the American work force.

Changes for labor unions have also added to volatility. They once insisted on fixed wages and annual raises, setting pay standards in the process for many nonunion workers, too. But union membership and influence have declined.

Overtime also plays a role. Rather than hire additional employees, many companies in boom times increase the hours of those already on staff, then cut back this overtime when sales decline.

CRASH: *Support Plane for Clinton Hits Mountain in Wyoming*

Continued from Page 1

Thunderstorms were reported in the area around the time of takeoff, late Saturday night, but they were not considered severe, said Melissa Hearst, an information officer with the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

Skies were partly cloudy Sunday, as search and rescue teams scoured the scene. The steep mountain face where the plane struck is normally visible from Jackson Hole, a popular tourist destination. On Sunday, it was covered in haze.

The crash site is at an elevation of about 10,600 feet (3,230 meters). The area is rocky and unforgiving, rising sharply above the tree line. "It's an extremely difficult area to get into," said Ms. Hearst. Helicopters were unable to land nearby.

It took members of a search and rescue team more than three hours to reach the site early Sunday. They said that only a part of the tail section and some wheels had survived the crash intact.

A spokesman at the local airfield said the plane appeared to be on the right heading. But it struck the mountain, called Sleeping Indian because of its resemblance to a recumbent Indian in headdress, some 400 to 500 feet below its peak.

"My gut feeling is that the pilot turned left and could not outclimb the terrain," said Randy Taylor, chief pilot with Jackson Hole Aviation.

He said that a standard instrument takeoff should have kept the plane 2,000 feet above the mountain ridge, but that any variation from standard procedure could be hazardous.

"These are tough conditions," he said.

Jeff Brown, president of Jackson Hole Aviation, said there were many possible reasons for such a crash. "It could have been an in-flight shift of cargo or, who knows, engine failure, the whole gambit," he told The Associated Press.

PEROT: *Reform Party Founder Defeats Lamm for Nomination*

Continued from Page 1

about Mr. Perot's role in the party, saying he might not even vote for him, the IHT reported from Washington.

[Asked in a television interview whether he would consider serving as Mr. Perot's running mate, Mr. Lamm said simply, "I will not." He was evasive when asked whether he would campaign for Mr. Perot, saying, "I've been asked to do so," but adding, "Ross Perot seems to do very well on his own."

[Mr. Lamm said he had not decided whether to vote for Mr. Perot, or perhaps for one of the major-party candidates.]

Laureen Oliver, a Lamm supporter and chairwoman of the New York state Independence Party, which is lending its ballot line to the Reform Party in New York, complained that there was no level playing field between Mr. Perot and Mr. Lamm. But party officials said they were proud of their nominating process, which began earlier this month with the mailing of ballots to 1.13 million supporters.

Saturday's announcement marked another twist in the political odyssey of Mr. Perot, who rocked the 1992 campaign with his presidential bid. It will give him another opportunity to press issues that have become his hallmark, from a balanced budget to congressional term limits to tighter campaign finance laws.

Mr. Perot's supporters acknowledge that his image has taken a beating since he first burst on the national political scene. A New York Times/CBS News Poll, conducted Aug. 3-5, showed Mr. Perot was viewed unfavorably by 48 percent of the voters, compared with 15 percent who viewed him favorably.

هكذا من الأصل

صورة من الأصل

The 3-plus-language airline.
swissair world's most refreshing airline.

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS / FINANCE

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1996

Record-breaking transit times.
swissair world's most refreshing airline.

CYBERSCAPE

Internet Retrievers Offer Personal Touch

By Margot Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At its best, the Internet is an information mall without borders.

At its worst, it's a rummage sale.

Either way, you can waste long hours searching for things. Now comes a series of products that might be called personal information shoppers. They find, retrieve and deliver information that you've specifically asked for, in a neat package.

A growing number of Web sites, including some of the most respected "oldies," are offering new personalized pages and automated "text filtering" functions. Several companies also are daring to charge subscription and document fees for these nascent services. InfoSeek Personal offers a free customized page with lots of special features. After stepping through the registration process and ordering my preferences, I came up with a page that presents news stories, weather, television and movie listings for my hometown, my horoscope, my selection of stock prices, sports scores and a comic strip of my choice.

'Information shoppers' seek to cut the hours of search time.

Oh, and it retrieves advertisements that are supposed to fit my shopping preferences as well, based on things I disclosed in the registration.

An array of news feeds, including Reuters, Business Wire and PR Newswire, is matched against words you enter in a simple form about names, products and interests you're tracking.

Each time you log on to InfoSeek Personal, an updated news feed for your selected topics appears on the screen.

You have to remember, however, that the service is tracking your words, not your thoughts. Entering the words "covered bridge" will retrieve in a daily news feed of all stories containing either word, relevant or not. But if you're familiar with InfoSeek search protocols, entering it as "covered-bridge" will bring in only the stories with those words adjacent to each other.

Another of the categories, called "The Buzz," runs your preferences against a daily feed of the global network's newsgroup postings. Be aware, however, that your search words will turn up in many strange places, most of which have nothing to do with the topic of interest. InfoSeek also automatically runs your search terms through its own Web guide

See WEB, Page 13

Jack Kemp: The Director Has No Shares

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What would you say about a corporate director who was unwilling to invest one penny in the company whose shareholders he represented?

Such a thing is less common than it used to be, because shareholder activists have persuaded many companies that directors, even if chosen by managements, should have the perspective of shareholders. That means more than giving the director a pocketful of stock options, which can make him rich if the stock soars but cost him nothing out of pocket if the stock collapses.

But many celebrity directors, chosen because of their fame or influence, never buy stock. An example of that unfortunate phenomenon is Jack Kemp, the Republican Party's nominee for vice president.

Since he left the government in 1993, Mr. Kemp has joined six corporate boards, most of which pay him $20,000 or $25,000 a year and throw in stock options.

But reports by the companies, and Mr. Kemp's own filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, show that he owns a total of zero shares in the six companies.

Only once did he own such shares. That was in 1994, when Mr. Kemp exercised options to buy 8,333 shares of Cyrix Corp., a semiconductor company, for $16 each and sold them immediately for $38.75. His timing was pretty good; the shares closed Friday at $15.0625.

Mr. Kemp, however, appears to have been in demand with companies not bothered by his lack of willingness to invest. To lure him to the board of American Bankers Insurance Group last year, the company's chairman, R. Kirk Landon, gave him the option to buy 20,000 of Mr. Landon's own shares at $29 each.

That deal also looks good, with the shares having closed Friday at $44.125.

The stock option is in addition to the $20,000 a year plus options on 1,000 shares that he and the other directors get.

Mr. Kemp's reluctance to invest sometimes has served him well, though: While some of his companies have been successful, others have not. An investment of $1,000 in each of the six companies, if made at the end of his first month on their boards, would now be worth $5,889, not counting dividends. By comparison, similarly timed investments in the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index would now be worth $8,148.

As celebrity directors go, Mr. Kemp is far from the worst, although his attendance record on some of the boards is not great. He also has avoided contact with companies that raise eyebrows among investors, something that not all out-of-office politicians manage to do.

Former Vice President Walter Mondale was a director of Emerson Radio, which went broke after a judge chided directors for not living up to their responsibilities.

Ben Barnes, a former lieutenant governor of Texas, and Thomas B. Evans Jr., a former representative from Delaware, were directors of Towers Financial, which became one of history's largest Ponzi schemes — in which early investors are paid off with money put up by later ones to spark still greater speculative interest.

Edmund G. Brown Jr., a former California governor, served on the board of a subsidiary of ICN Pharmaceuticals, which the Securities and Exchange Commission cited for violating securities laws.

There clearly are good things about once-and-future politicians serving on boards. They may learn about the ways corporate America works, knowledge that is all too rare in Washington, and their backgrounds can provide useful contacts for the companies.

Still, as many argue, if companies required directors to own stock, then having the same financial incentives as investors — including the possibility of losing money they have invested — should help them represent the interests of the company.

Power Deal In China Withdrawn

But Taiwan Says It Will Not Reverse Investment Policy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — The government sought Sunday to calm fears it might curb Taiwan's investment flows to the mainland after a Taiwan company withdrew plans for what would have been the country's largest investment in China.

"The government's policy toward investment in China has always been consistent," the Economics Ministry said. "Because we want to encourage economic liberalization and internationalization, we fundamentally will not impose too much restriction on any overseas investments."

Speculation the government might change its policy toward China grew after President Lee Teng-hui said Wednesday the island needed to avoid overdependence on the mainland as an outlet for investment.

On Friday, the government postponed for seven days consideration of a plan by Formosa Plastics Group to invest $3 billion to build six power plants in China.

Formosa Plastics then said in a letter to the Economics Ministry on Friday that it would call off the project's application to "comply with government policy," a statement issued by the ministry's Investment Commission said. "It will apply again after the government issues further regulations" on China investments, the statement said.

Daniel Chen, chief economic analyst at ChinaTrust Commercial Bank, said: "It would have been risky for both sides if Formosa kept on pushing. By backing off, Formosa concedes to the government, but by no means does that mean its project is dead."

German Stores Are Opening Up to Change and Conflict

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — A labor conflict exacerbated by Germany's liberalization of its shopping hours is adding to pressures that threaten to further loosen the country's system of nationwide wage contracts.

Despite an escalation of strikes, Germany's regional retail employer federations are unwilling to accept a settlement that two unions representing shop workers want to serve as a blueprint for a nationwide contract.

Talks are to resume in several key districts this week. But the unions are worried about their inability to set nationally uniform hours and pay. They fear that retailers will leave the sector's collective bargaining system as a way to duck the terms of the contract.

That could be good news for German consumers. Looser adherence to universal labor contracts would allow competition to enter the regulated world of German retailing.

The five-month dispute would have been settled long ago if it merely dealt with a pay increase. This time, however, the contract centers on deregulation of work hours, a difficult issue for unions that staunchly opposed the liberalization of Germany's restrictive store closing hours that is to take effect in November.

Starting then, German shops will be allowed to remain open until 8 P.M. on weekdays and 4 P.M. on Saturdays. Currently, they must close at 6:30 P.M. on most weekdays and at 2 P.M. or earlier on most Saturdays.

The pilot settlement reached Aug. 6 in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate pays a 20 percent allowance for any work in excess of the existing shop hours. But this will be paid in the form of free time, not in cash, reflecting a trend also taking hold in the United States. (Page 15.)

The agreement also contains a clause that would exempt some employees from the new hours, depending on how long they have to commute to work, whether they have children under the age of 15 or whether they must look after relatives.

Under the German collective-bargaining convention, a breakthrough in one region supposedly establishes a framework for bargaining in all other regions. But the shop workers' dispute illustrates the way Germany has broken into two camps in seeking solutions to its weak economy and high unemployment.

On one side are retailers, who have suffered more than most other sectors as the economy has struggled this year. With sales falling, they backed the deregulation of shop hours as a way to attract more customers. The unions in the dispute, on the other hand, are following the trend among German labor to increase employment by paying for overtime with time off, in the hope that companies will find it necessary to add employees.

Prague Notebook

Czech Republic's Economic Miracle Runs Out of Steam

An ominous silence from the Czech government has greeted the figures issued this month by the Czech Statistics Office.

Forecasts for 1996 now put gross domestic product growth at 5.1 percent, down from the previous estimate of 5.6 percent; expectations for industrial production growth were lowered to 7.9 percent from 9.5 percent, and the inflation outlook was raised to 9.0 percent from 8.6 percent.

That is still not a bad performance for an economy in transition from communism to capitalism, but it is the first sign of bad news for the Czechs.

Foreign mutual-fund investors have been dumping Prague shares and moving investments to Poland, Hungary and even Slovakia. Now, economists are warning that the miracle is fading and the koruna could face a devaluation. A strong koruna has made imports cheap and kept the conservative Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus popular.

But high consumer spending, falling exports and low productivity have undermined government hopes for export-led growth. Only tourism receipts — at $2.9 billion in 1995 — keep the nation's books balanced.

Running From Office to Office

In Eastern Europe, politics and business go together like a horse and carriage. Elections for the newly formed Czech Senate are scheduled for November, and early party slates show some top executives are running for office. Richard Salzmann, chairman of Komercni Banka, which is 48 percent state-owned and the largest commercial bank in the country, is running for Senate on the slate of Mr. Klaus's party. Mr. Klaus's wife, Livia, serves on the supervisory boards of the electric utility CEZ and the bank Ceska Sporitelna. Miroslav Macek, a member of Parliament, also runs several successful businesses.

Candidates for the opposition Social Democrats include Richard Falbr, leader of the largest Czech labor union, and Zdenek Chalupnik, who has been removed as a director of the unprofitable aircraft maker Aero Vodochody.

Once Feared, Now for Sale

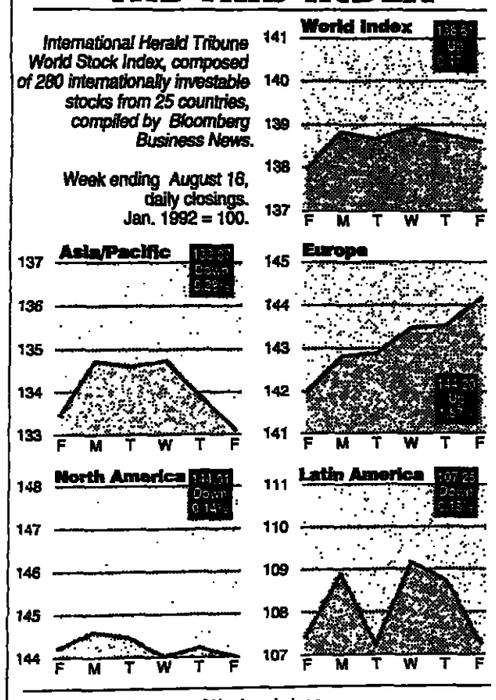
Omnipol, once one of the most feared names in arms trading, is for sale. The company, which leases cars, sells trucks and breweries and makes airport runway lights, had profit in 1995 of less than $200,000. The holding company Finop is selling a 75 percent stake for $37 million; the deal includes offices around the world and archives reportedly filled with Cold War secrets.

Peter S. Green

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending August 16, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	8/16/96 close	8/9/96 close	% change		8/16/96 close	8/9/96 close	% change
Energy	146.67	144.38	+1.59	Capital Goods	146.80	148.82	–1.36
Utilities	130.37	128.92	+1.12	Raw Materials	161.56	158.20	+2.12
Finance	120.59	119.71	+0.74	Consumer Goods	148.62	145.70	+2.00
Services	129.59	127.89	+1.33	Miscellaneous	138.63	140.85	–1.58

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

© International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Aug. 16

Cross Rates

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	Cr.	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.5745	2.3935	1.1299	0.3284	0.1107	—	5.4655	1.3842	1.5339	1.22	1.2885
Brussels					Closed						
Frankfurt	1.3937	2.3103	—	0.2927	0.0933	0.8913	4.8694	1.2345	1.3675	1.0882	1.1487
London (a)	1.5473	—	2.3109	7.8946	2.351.20	2.2507	47.595	1.0746	147.87	2.1258	195.1530
Madrid	126.852	195.341	84.513	24.752	8.017	75.335	4.1818	104.343	114.657	71.857	—
Milan	1,518.30	2,354.50	1,018.60	298.05	—	909.39	49.459	1,254.20	1,4077	1,104.80	12,074
New York (b)	—	1.5477a	1.4521	5.10	1,517.00	1.5729	30.76	1.2781	107.725	1.3727	136.09
Paris					Closed						
Tokyo	107.75	167.17	75.21	21.22	6.572	64.62	3.5281	89.89	—	78.42	8.8571
Toronto	1.3734	2.1316	0.9208	0.2693	0.0859	0.8270	0.4464	1.1368	1.275	—	1.1497
Zurich	1.2115	1.8746	0.8715	0.2374	0.0757	0.7236	3.9286	—	1.1218	0.8837	0.9955
1 ECU	1.2772	0.8248	1.9549	6.5028	1,737.02	2.1369	39.2402	1.5443	137.677	1.2531	140.704
1 SDR	1.4651	0.9394	2.1678	N.Q.	2,288.67	2.4295	N.Q.	1.7659	157.326	2.6044	183.687

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich. Rates in other centers.

*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	237.90	Mex. peso	7.4825	S. Afr. rand	4.545
Australian $	1.2773	Hong Kong $	7.7335	N. Zealand $	1.4499	S. Kor. won	820.20
Austrian sch.	10.485	Hung. forint	154.43	Norw. krone	6.4388	Swed. krona	6.8297
Brazil real	1.0128	Indian rupee	35.47	Pak. peso	26.19	Taiwan $	27.48
Chilean peso	0.5372	Indo. rupiah	2342.88	Polish zloty	2.72	Thai baht	25.29
Czech koruna	26.68	Irish £	0.6225	Port. escudo	152.77	Turkish lira	85339.0
Danish krone	5.7644	Israeli shek.	3.152	Russ. ruble	5293.00	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.3934	Kuw. dinar	0.2995	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	474.00
Fin. markka	4.465	Malay. ring.	2.4926	Sing. $	1.4097		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5490	1.5486	1.5484	Japanese yen	107.26	106.80	106.36
Canadian dollar	1.3709	1.3698	1.3682	Swiss franc	1.2053	1.2030	1.1989
Deutsche mark	1.4881	1.4853	1.4825				

Sources: IMG Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Novell, for Now, Holds Its Lead in Linkage

By Paul Floren
International Herald Tribune

Computers all over the world are talking to each other, and when the calls are long distance, the language they usually speak is Novell, not Microsoft.

Despite Microsoft Corp.'s domination of operating-system software for personal computers and its leading position in programs used by businesses, when major multinational companies link their computers into global networks, statistics show that Novell Inc.'s NetWare is widely considered better for connecting them than Microsoft's Windows NT. NT is the high-powered cousin of the Windows 95 software that runs most new personal computers.

Sources inside and outside Microsoft said that, at least for the time being, Novell would hold its 2-to-1 lead in sales. In its most recent financial year, Novell sold about 850,000 copies of NetWare, compared with 450,000 of Windows NT.

Even though many networks use Windows NT as their operating system, companies are still opting to tie them together with NetWare. This edge for Novell, which analysts and others predict will last for about two more years, gives the beleaguered company a chance to stabilize its operations now that it has left the applications business, selling most of its programs to Corel Corp. for far less than it paid for them.

Novell is hoping to maintain control of worldwide networks and to develop ways to link all kinds of electronic devices, not just computers, to them. Novell's strategy is to break off the part of its NetWare that is considered superior to Windows NT and sell that section of its program as a stand-alone product that users could incorporate into Windows systems.

NetWare's key advantage is that a user is "defined," or identified, by the whole network wherever he or she may be. With Windows NT, even the recently released 4.0 version, users are defined by a specific server computer on a network, and their passwords and data are tied to that particular machine.

With this architecture, Windows NT integrates well with programs such as word processors. But its system of domains — physical areas in a network that have to recognize each other for commands to be implemented — makes it unwieldy for worldwide networking. NetWare's advantage lies in directory services, the administration of large networks that link many server computers, which provide centralized functions for other computers.

"Global naming, global domain — Microsoft just missed the fact that servers were going to be called up to do a naming service, just like they missed the Internet," said Rana Mainee, director of consulting services at International Data Group in London. Microsoft said, however, that Novell's focus on directory services did not make NetWare the most efficient system.

Richard Tong, vice president of marketing at Microsoft in

See NETWORKS, Page15

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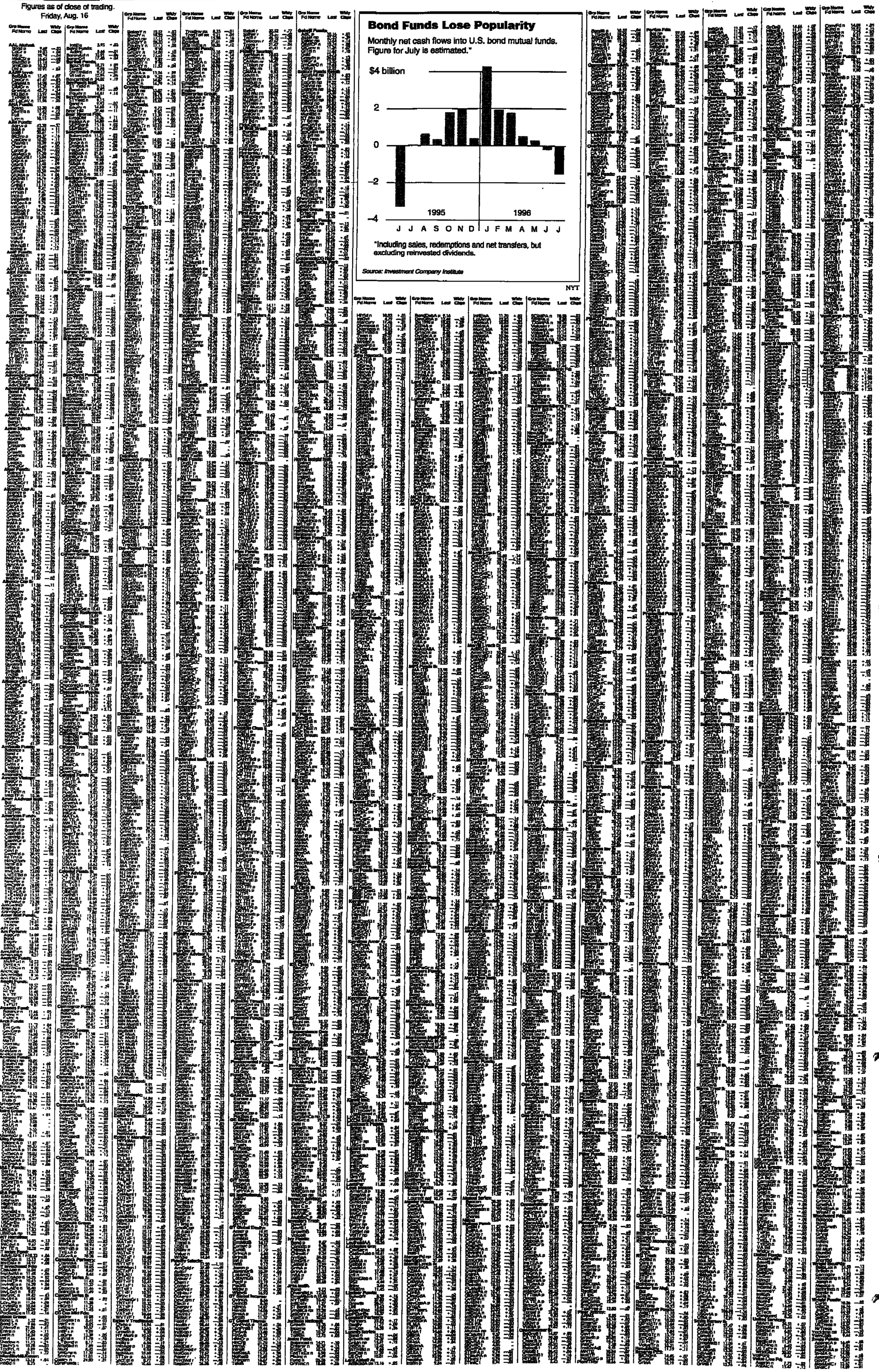
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading.
Friday, Aug. 16



Bond Funds Lose Popularity

Monthly net cash flows into U.S. bond mutual funds. Figure for July is estimated.*

*Including sales, redemptions and net transfers, but excluding reinvested dividends.

Source: Investment Company Institute

NYT

هكذا من الأصل

SHORT COVER

Alan Bond Facing Prison Term

PERTH, Australia (Reuters) — The failed entrepreneur Alan Bond faces as much as 14 years in prison when he is sentenced Monday for fraud arising from a series of transactions over a French Impressionist painting.

Mr. Bond, 58, who became a national hero in 1983 for winning the America's Cup yachting trophy, was found guilty Friday of all four charges brought by the corporate watchdog, the Australian Securities Commission.

The charges were essentially that as chairman of Bond Corp. Holdings, he had acted with intent to defraud and deceive in failing to tell the corporation's board of an opportunity to buy the Manet painting "La Promenade" for less than its market value. Mr. Bond's private company bought the painting.

A Takeover Bid for Transmarco

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — A company owned by the Indonesian tobacco tycoon Putera Sampoerna is making a conditional takeover offer for the trading company Transmarco Holdings at 6.50 Singapore dollars ($4.61) a share, Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Asia and Swiss Bank Corp. said.

The banks made the announcement Saturday on behalf of Miel Investment Corp., owned by Mr. Sampoerna, whose son Jonathan is the sole director. The Sampoerna family controls the cigarette maker PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna.

Miel has acquired 8.84 million Transmarco shares representing approximately 32.1 percent of Transmarco's capital, triggering a mandatory takeover offer for all remaining shares.

Kohl Rules Out Lower Taxes

ST. GILGEN, Austria (Bloomberg) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany said Sunday cutting taxes was out of the question because the government had already squeezed all the savings it could out of its budget.

"I cannot lower taxes and will do so under no circumstances if it leads to an increase in the national debt," Mr. Kohl said on German television, "and we have reached a limit as far as savings goes."

With Germany scrambling to trim its deficit to qualify for the common European currency, Mr. Kohl reaffirmed the agreement of his three-party coalition to put off tax cuts until an overhaul of the tax system after elections in 1999.

Singapore to Sell Telecom Shares

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — Singapore said Sunday it would offer every adult citizen at least 500 shares in Singapore Telecommunications Ltd. at a heavily discounted price.

It said additional shares would go to those in national service, whether on active or reserve duty. The shares would be priced at 2.50 dollars each; the stock closed at 3.42 on Friday.

EU Warns Volkswagen on Subsidies

FRANKFURT (Bloomberg) — The European competition commissioner, Karel Van Miert, has threatened Volkswagen AG with tough new penalties if it does not pay back unauthorized subsidies for East German car plants.

Mr. Van Miert told Focus, a weekly German magazine, that the European Commission would take its case to the European Court of Justice if the carmaker kept 91 million Deutsche marks ($61 million) in aid from the state government of Saxony.

Court in U.S. Backs Lloyd's Plan

NASHVILLE, Tennessee (Reuters) — Lloyd's of London said Sunday that a Tennessee court had rejected attempts by the state Department of Commerce and Insurance to block Lloyd's plan to offer a settlement to its members from Tennessee.

The judge's action allows Lloyd's to offer a settlement to the members, known as Names, and to proceed with its reconstruction and renewal plan.

Fidelity Contrafund Gets Vote for No. 1

By James K. Glassman
Washington Post Service

INVESTING

What's the best mutual fund?

Yes, it's a silly question. The "best" depends on your own needs and your own portfolio.

But here are my criteria. The best mutual fund is a U.S. diversified stock fund, open to the public, with a high return over the long term, below-average risk, the same manager at the helm for at least five years and good long-term prospects.

My choice: Fidelity Contrafund, one of the largest mutual funds around.

First, I checked the Morningstar and Value Line guides, available at most U.S. public libraries, to find the 10 mutual funds with the best total returns since 1986. The two publications' lists were nearly identical.

Heading both was PBHG Growth, which returned an incredible 21.6 percent average annual return. Then came Twentieth Century Giftrust Investors (21.0 percent), PIMCO Advisors Opportunity (19.0), FPA Capital (18.8), Kaufmann Fund (18.7), Fidelity Contrafund (18.6), Twentieth Century Ultra (18.1), AIM Aggressive Growth (18.1), AIM Constellation (17.9) and Fidelity Advisor Equity Growth (17.8).

Then comes the elimination round. The top three are all aggressive funds that place a strong emphasis on small-capitalization stocks. Each of the three carries Morningstar's highest risk rating — far too volatile for my purposes. FPA Capital, another small-cap fund, is a notch lower in risk but is closed to new investors.

Kaufmann, still another small-cap aggressive fund, also carries above-average risk. Twentieth Century Ultra and AIM Constellation are volatile small-stock funds, and AIM Aggressive is closed. That leaves the two Fidelity funds. Contrafund has two advantages: a higher average return and a manager with longevity (Robert Stansky recently left as Equity Growth's manager for Fidelity Magellan Fund).

Fidelity Contrafund has another edge: I know it well, having owned shares in the fund for the past four years. Manager Will Danoff has compiled a remarkably consistent record despite the ups and downs of the market as a whole. For example, through June 30, the fund's average annual 15-year return was 16.6 percent; its 10-year return, 18.7 percent; five-year return, 20.5 percent; three-year return, 16.1 percent; one-year return, 23.1 percent.

Morningstar rates the fund as being 20 percent less risky than average, and it has finished in the top quarter of the growth-fund category in seven of the past eight years. In the other year, 1994, it still ranked in the top half.

If you had put $10,000 in a tax-deferred Contrafund account 10 years ago, you'd have $55,000 today. Besides all this, Mr. Danoff manages Contrafund with taxes in mind. Morningstar calculates that the annual after-tax return for the fund since 1986 has averaged a hefty 16.5 percent a year.

Contrafund's history is glorious, but what about its future? After all, the fund, founded in 1967, has grown to $19 billion in assets from just $84 million 10 years ago. Contrafund is 60 times as large today as it was when Mr. Danoff took over in 1990. Is it too big?

Not at all, say two experts who edit newsletters that follow Fidelity funds exclusively.

Eric Kobren of Fidelity Insight in Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, said Mr. Danoff "is still doing a great job."

He acknowledged that "it's a different fund from five years ago," but he said it could still keep growing for many more years.

Jack Bowers of Fidelity Monitor in Rocklin, California, agrees. "It's one of my favorites," he said. "Will Danoff is one of the best stock pickers around."

Mr. Bowers said Contrafund could outperform the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index over the next few years.

The average S&P stock, he said, is overvalued — especially the large consumer growth stocks such as Coca-Cola Co. Lately, Contrafund has moved back to its roots — toward more "contrarian" or value-oriented stocks, rather than growth plays.

U.S. Companies Set Record for Stock Buybacks

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar value of announced stock buybacks by U.S. companies has run at a feverish pitch this year, totaling $99.16 billion in less than eight months and already breaking last year's record.

The total value of the 943 buybacks announced so far this year, led by Walt Disney Co., Wells Fargo & Co. and International Business Machines Corp., surpasses the record of $99.12 billion set in 1995, according to Securities Data Co.

With Disney's plan to buy back as much as $6.54 billion of its common stock and Philip Morris Cos.' intent to repurchase as much as $2.1 billion, large, cash-rich companies are giving shareholders more bang for their investment buck.

"It's a good trend," said Michael Weisbach, a professor of finance at the University of Arizona. "It means that managers are figuring out the best way to return value to shareholders, which is presumably what shareholders want."

He attributed the record-breaking pace to the tax benefits afforded shareholders under buyback plans and the flexibility they provide companies. With buybacks, U.S. stockholders are subject only to a capital gains tax of 28 percent when they sell their holdings.

Frequent-Flier Incentives Beckon to the Portfolio Crowd

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It seems like a marriage of destiny, the linking of a popular sales incentive and a rapidly growing business.

Frequent-flier mileage, already awarded for telephone calls, hotel stays and even contributions to charity, is rapidly becoming a factor in buying mutual funds and making other investment decisions.

Delta Air Lines and Charles Schwab & Co. are the newest entrants. They announced a program this month under which the carrier's more than 20 million Skymiles members can earn 3,000 miles for depositing $30,000 in an account within a year at Schwab, the largest U.S. discount broker and an active mutual-fund promoter. More miles can be added with further investments.

"You don't even have to trade," said Tom Taggart, a Schwab spokesman. "You can even have the assets sitting in a money-market account."

The program followed one announced by Star Bank of Cincinnati. Star's plan is not tied to a single airline, and it offers a twist; the bank gives investors one point for each dollar invested in its six-member family of mutual funds, with a minimum $50,000 investment yielding a round-trip ticket valued at as much as $500 on any U.S. airline.

Star's aim is to attract large and more regular flows of money to its funds without the extensive advertising it would otherwise need in today's fierce battle for investors.

"Distribution's the name of the game," said Randy Bateman, the bank's chief investment officer. Mileage incentives are just the latest "evolutionary step," he said, in the competitive fund business.

More entrants are poised to jump in, even as critics of the programs say consumers should not be induced to base such vital decisions even partly on something as peripheral as a mileage or ticket bonus.

One likely player is American Express, which in May established a business to market financial products directly to consumers by telephone and whose advisory unit, formerly known as IDS Financial Services, has long sponsored a large stable of mutual funds.

Both units are looking at ways to cross-market products with the help of frequent-flier miles and other incentives, said Pamela Hanlon, a spokeswoman.

Fidelity Investments, the industry giant, said it had no plans to offer mileage to its more than 10 million shareholders.

CYBER: *Retrieval Services on the Internet Now Provide Text Filtering With Customized Service*

Continued from Page 11

and produces a list of links to Web sites that contain your search terms.

Yahoo!, the mother of all Web directories, also has a customized service. My Yahoo! is a great enhancement to a directory that has grown so much it has become unwieldy. You get a chance to select pages for My News summaries and stories, for My Internet (for your own customized Yahoo! listings), My Contacts (a link to the Yahoo! people-finder) and a convenient search link to both Yahoo! and the DejaNews newsgroup archive. Targeted advertisements, too? Yes.

Customized pages are popping up at a number of Web sites, including MSNBC, Excite and Eye on the News and are soon to come at Time-Warner's Pathfinder.

A different customized news page is appearing on test sites put up by developers of a technology called intelligent software agents. They aim to learn your preferences by noting such things as the stories you choose or reject.

As the body of knowledge about you grows, these agents are supposed to be able to predict what you would like, search for it and bring it back home to you.

Here are some World Wide Web sites offering personalized news pages:

—My Yahoo!: my.yahoo.com
—InfoSeek Personal: personal.infoseek.com
—Personal Excite: home.excite.com/home
—Eye on the Web: www.eyeontheweb.com
—MSNBC Personal Front Page: www.msnbc.com
—WiseWire: www.wisewire.com
—Firefly: www.ffly.com
—IBM Netcomber Activist: activist.gpl.ibm.com
—Reference.COM: www.reference.com
—Crayon (for "Create Your Own Newspaper"): www.crayon.net

Internet address: CyberScape@iht-lib-demon.co.uk

Coke's Venezuela Coup Stirs Battle With Pepsi

By Glenn Collins
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The global cola war between Coca-Cola Co. and PepsiCo Inc. has heated up in Venezuela, with Coke raiding Pepsi's venerable bottling company there and Pepsi threatening legal action.

In what was viewed by analysts as an embarrassment to Pepsi-Cola and a blow to the company's international expansion plans, Coca-Cola Co. announced Friday that it had formed a joint-venture company with the Cisneros group of companies, a Pepsi bottler in Venezuela for five decades.

As one of the oldest of Pepsi's independent franchise operations, the bottler had made Venezuela one of the few holdouts against Coca-Cola's international market domination.

The announcement helped drive Coca-Cola shares up 50 cents to a 52-week high, closing at $51.625. Pepsi closed at $31.50, up 25 cents in a rising market.

Contending that Pepsi had a contract with the Cisneros group until 2003, Keith D. Hughes, a spokesman for Pepsi, said, "We believe this sale is illegal on several counts, and Pepsi will exhaust all legal measures both in Venezuela and the United States to ensure that our rights and those of our consumers are protected."

A spokesman for Coke, Randy Donaldson, replied: "We believe there is no basis for any legal action. The agreement that exists between the Cisneros group and Pepsi recognizes the possibility of a change."

The Cisneros group said it had aligned itself with Coke to try to ensure its future expansion.

In a statement, Oswaldo Cisneros, the chief executive officer of Embotelladoras Coca-Cola & Hit de Venezuela, the new name of the group of 18 bottling plants, said the company would "undoubtedly become a participant in major expansion in the north of Latin America."

Analysts who follow the international cola wars said they were stunned by the news.

"What a coup," said Jesse Meyers, founding publisher of Beverage Digest, an industry newsletter published in Old Greenwich, Connecticut.

"This was the country," he said, "where Pepsi had the biggest lead over Coca-Cola and where the bottler had a close personal relationship to Roger Enrico," Pepsi's chief executive. In Venezuela, Pepsi-Cola will go from an 85 percent market share to zero, Andrew J. Conway, a beverage analyst for Morgan Stanley & Co., said, "and overnight, Coke goes from 10 percent to more than 55 percent."

The reason is that in the deal, Coke has bought the Cisneros group's Hit soda brand, which has 45 percent of the cola market in Venezuela, and the group will discontinue bottling Pepsi, which had a 40 percent share.

"Now Pepsi has to buy bottling assets or find another route to market," he said.

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Amsterdam, August 13, 1996

Vicepresidencia de la República

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

NEW AIRPORTS COMMISSION
PREQUALIFICATION OF FIRMS

Addemdum No. 1

The New Airports Commission in a meeting held on August 8, 1996, resolved in regard to the projects for the new airports of Quito and Guayaquil, to extend the term of submission of the prequalification documents until Tuesday the 5th of November, 1996 at 15:00 hours.

Quito, August 8, 1996

Eduardo Peña Triviño
Constitutional Vice-President
of the Republic of Ecuador
President
of the New Airports Commission

The Netherlander
Your Dutch Intelligence Service

The Netherlander is a comprehensive English-language business weekly about the Netherlands, written especially for the non-Dutch reader who needs and wants to keep abreast of the country's economic and corporate developments.

It is published by the Netherlands' leading financial daily, *Het Financieele Dagblad*, and distributed jointly in the Netherlands with the *International Herald Tribune*, "the world's daily newspaper".

The weekly enables the reader to understand the Dutch business community and issues it faces, without requiring a command of the Dutch language. *The Netherlander* has therefore quickly become essential reading for expatriate staff working in the Netherlands, for foreign-based managers with Dutch operations and for anyone – from equity analysts to risk managers – who needs to know what makes the Dutch economy tick.

The Netherlander is the only English-language publication which gives you – every week – full coverage of economic and corporate developments, feature articles on specific industrial sectors, profiles of leading companies and corporate personalities, and market data from the stock and options exchanges. It also provides a weekly review of politics and the arts, and a "what's on" cultural agenda.

The Netherlander is, in short, a Dutch intelligence service for the non-Dutch businessman or woman.

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Bank Warns Baht Speculators

Reuters

PHUKET, Thailand — The governor of the Bank of Thailand has warned speculators they will suffer if they put further pressure on the Thai currency.

Rerngchai Marakanond, the governor, said Saturday at the Third Foreign Exchange Southeast Asian Forum that the central bank was prepared to intervene in the market to defend the baht, which has weakened slightly recently on rumors it may be devalued.

Mr. Rerngchai said the bank would not hesitate to enter the spot and forward currency markets to defend the baht.

His warning came after the central bank intervened in Singapore and Hong Kong swap markets for the first time early this month to ease pressure on the baht.

"While we don't want to be tested, we are certainly prepared and equipped to do whatever is necessary to preserve the value of our currency," he said. "That is one of the basic missions of the Bank of Thailand."

He also said the central bank was satisfied with the current exchange-rate level.

The governor took direct aim at speculators in his talk, saying: "I believe that spreading rumors to stir up the market or frighten your clients into trading one way or the other is totally unprofessional and unethical. I would strongly caution against such activities."

Mr. Rerngchai warned speculators that cooperation among central banks in South East Asia went beyond mutual liquidity assistance and included sharing market intelligence and surveillance data.

Analysts said rumors about a possible baht devaluation emerged in late July, a few days after the Bank of Thailand sharply reduced its 1996 economic growth forecast.

"I think he chooses the right time to give his warning, which should clear any doubt about the central bank's determination to defend the baht," said Chachawan Jumruswittayawong, a currency dealer at Bank of Ayudhya PLC. He said the governor's remarks should prompt currency traders to stop buying dollars against the baht when the market reopened Monday. The dollar was quoted at 25.29 baht Friday, compared with 25.24 baht Aug. 1.

Higher Taxes, Volatile Markets

Argentina's Policy on Cutting Deficit Is Criticized

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Markets in Argentina are expected to show increasing volatility in the next few weeks as a new economic policy team struggles to put into effect some unpopular tax measures intended to close a huge budget deficit.

Roque Fernandez, who replaced Domingo Cavallo as finance minister last month, announced the revenue-generating measures last week, including higher taxes on fuel, private education, cable television, advertising, medicines, life insurance and public transit.

The new measures, which include raising the retirement age for women to 65 from 60, are expected to increase tax revenue by $1.2 billion to help offset an expanding budget deficit that reached $2.5 billion in the first half of 1996. That figure exceeds the limit that Argentina agreed to in an accord with the International Monetary Fund.

The government is facing vigorous opposition to the tax measures by political and union leaders, who have threatened to call a three-day national strike to follow up a recent one-day strike that crippled transportation and deliveries of goods.

Critics said the tax measures, which must be approved by the legislature, would discourage consumer spending and reduce company profits by raising operating costs, thereby slowing Argentina's growth, which is projected at 4 percent for the year.

The country is slowly recovering from a stubborn recession that has produced record unemployment and has raised fears that Argentina might devalue its currency, a move the government has steadfastly denied it would take.

Stock market analysts and economists say uncertainty over exactly how the new tax measures would affect Argentina's growth has caused wide fluctuations in the markets, and the volatility is expected to continue for several weeks. Investors are especially concerned that any new taxes would lower corporate earnings.

"The name of the game in Argentina will be volatility for the next few weeks, as the economic team wins some of the new tax measures in Congress and loses others," said Luis Secco, an economist for Broda Consultants, an economic forecasting firm.

Stocks rose Friday, as the Merval index of the 28 most actively traded stocks on the Buenos Aires exchange advanced 8.43 points, or 1.6 percent, to 525.09. The broader-based General Index gained 177.14 points, or 1.1 percent, to 16,166.14. Trading was light ahead of a national holiday Monday.

After Mr. Fernandez announced the tax measures last Monday, the Merval index tumbled 4.8 percent Tuesday. Stocks recovered after the measures won support from some top Argentinian executives. But Eduardo Cabrera, a Latin America analyst for Merrill Lynch, has advised investors to trim their holdings in Argentine securities.

Many economists have expressed dismay that the government has chosen to close the budget gap by increasing taxes rather than reducing spending. Economists estimate that government spending has increased 75 percent in the past four years, from $47.3 billion in 1991 to $82.3 billion in 1995, even as the nation was privatizing its industries and drastically reducing its payroll.

■ Liquidity Fund Deadline Set

The Central Bank of Argentina has set a deadline of Tuesday for foreign banks to participate in a proposed $2 billion fund that would be used to pump liquidity into Argentina's financial system during an economic or political crisis, KRF/Global News reported.

The aim is to avoid a liquidity crunch and bank failures similar to what occurred in Argentina after Mexico abruptly devalued its peso in late 1994, the central bank said.

The fund will pool commitments from banks for purchasing Argentine government debt through repurchase agreements with the central bank in the event of a crisis.

Chase Manhattan Bank has already committed to buying $1.5 billion of the paper, and France's Societe Generale has pledged $750 million.

Separately, Venezuela's Debt Rescue Fund will open with a first deposit of 100 billion bolivars ($213 million), government officials said, according to a Reuters report from Caracas.

The account is to be fed by a flow of petrodollars as the price of Venezuela's basket of crude-oil products rises above the budget benchmark of $14.70 a barrel. In 1993 and 1994, Venezuela fell $900 million in arrears on its nonrestructured debt obligations.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Aug. 16. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Belgian Franc

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
178	Belgium	7	04/29/99	106.2100	6.5900
242	Belgium	7	05/15/06	102.5700	6.8200

British Pound

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
193	Sweden	7	12/23/98	102.6958	6.8200
218	Argentina	11½	08/14/01	99.7500	11.5300
222	TMCC	7½	12/22/97	101.3750	7.4000
226	Britain Treas St	7½	12/07/06	97.6563	7.6800
231	Hanson Trust	10	04/18/06	108.3750	9.2300
233	Bank Austria Ag	6¾	12/15/98	100.1250	6.7400

Danish Krone

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
10	Denmark	8	03/15/06	105.0600	7.6100
21	Denmark	8	11/15/01	107.6200	7.4300
30	Denmark	9	11/15/00	111.2200	8.0900
32	Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.2900	8.3100
43	Denmark	7	12/15/04	100.1100	6.9900
48	Denmark	6	12/10/99	101.7300	5.9000
49	Denmark	7	02/15/98	103.6200	6.7600
64	Denmark	8	05/15/03	106.7700	7.4900
68	Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.7000	6.8200
95	Denmark	7	11/10/24	88.0000	7.9500
112	Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	81.9300	7.3200
227	Denmark	7	11/15/07	97.1500	7.2100

Deutsche Mark

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Germany	8¼	08/20/01	114.9800	7.6100
2	Germany	6¼	04/26/06	99.7480	6.2700
3	Germany	8	01/21/02	111.5133	7.1700
4	Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	104.1100	6.6000
5	Germany	6½	10/14/05	101.5475	6.4000
6	Germany	5¼	02/21/01	100.4583	5.2300
7	Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	100.3800	5.1100
8	Germany	6	01/05/06	98.0320	6.1200
11	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	112.6500	7.3200
12	Germany	6	02/16/06	97.9825	6.1200
13	Germany	5¾	08/22/00	102.7900	5.5900
14	Germany	7¼	01/03/05	107.4400	6.8600
17	Germany	8½	02/20/01	112.9500	7.5300
18	Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	105.1400	6.5400
19	Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	106.8000	6.6700
20	Germany	8¾	05/21/01	112.8800	7.4200
22	Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	103.9200	5.8900
23	Germany	6¾	05/20/98	104.2300	6.1200
24	Germany	6¼	01/04/24	90.8800	6.8800
25	Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	103.3800	5.6800
26	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	108.3667	6.9200
27	Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	103.7000	6.3900
29	Germany	8	07/22/02	111.5440	7.1700
31	Germany	6½	07/15/03	103.0500	6.3100
33	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	103.1925	6.3000
36	Treuhand	7⅛	12/02/02	108.2050	6.8200
37	Germany	6¾	04/22/03	104.6700	6.4500
38	Germany	6½	03/15/00	105.4400	6.1600
39	Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.4775	5.5600
42	Germany	7½	11/11/04	108.4000	6.9200
44	Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	103.8467	6.5000
45	Germany	8¾	07/20/00	113.1650	7.7300
47	Germany	8¼	07/21/97	104.2900	7.9100
50	Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	110.1700	7.0300
51	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	107.2000	6.5300
52	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	103.9467	6.4900
54	Germany	7	12/22/97	104.3200	6.7100
55	Germany Tbills	zero	01/17/97	98.6583	3.2100
56	Germany	8	09/22/97	104.7267	7.6400
57	Treuhand	6⅝	07/01/99	105.0300	6.0700
58	Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	104.6575	5.8500
63	Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	103.9700	6.3700
67	Germany	9	10/20/00	114.3300	7.8700
71	Germany	9	01/22/01	114.7600	7.8400
73	Germany	5¾	08/20/97	102.2200	5.6300
74	Germany	6¼	09/15/99	106.4300	6.3400
76	Germany	7	01/13/00	107.0500	6.5400
77	Germany	6	06/20/16	90.8820	6.6000
78	Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	103.6000	5.9100
79	Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	101.0800	6.1800
81	Germany	5¼	11/20/97	102.0100	5.1500
82	Germany	7½	10/20/97	104.4400	7.1800
83	Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.5867	5.1200
85	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	100.1120	5.9900
88	Treuhand	5	01/14/99	101.8600	4.9100
90	Germany	6	09/15/03	100.6350	5.9600
96	Germany	5⅛	02/22/99	102.7733	5.2300
97	Germany	7¼	10/20/97	104.1600	6.9600
101	Germany	8	03/20/97	102.6400	7.7900
102	Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.1700	5.1400
107	Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	104.7800	5.9600
108	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	101.8900	4.9100
109	Germany	6⅜	02/24/99	106.1000	6.4800
110	Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	106.9500	6.6600
115	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	107.7700	6.7300
121	Germany	6	02/20/98	103.2400	5.8100
123	Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	103.1467	5.4500
124	Germany	6⅜	08/14/98	104.5450	6.1000
128	Germany	8¾	05/22/00	112.9533	7.7500
134	Germany	6⅜	01/20/98	103.6100	6.1500
140	Germany	5¼	05/28/99	103.4800	5.5600
154	Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	105.8700	6.4900
155	Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	114.1200	7.7800
156	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	103.5400	5.5500
160	Credit Local	5½	10/18/00	100.7000	5.4600
163	Germany	8½	08/20/96	99.4714	8.5500
164	Germany	8½	08/21/00	112.40	7.5600
168	Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.5600	6.0400
169	Germany	7⅛	12/20/99	107.2533	6.6400
170	Germany	6⅜	08/20/97	102.8200	6.2000
173	Germany	6¾	05/02/03	103.7700	6.5000
183	Germany	8⅜	01/20/97	102.0433	8.2100
195	Sweden	5⅜	07/02/01	99.4500	5.4000
200	Sweden Sr85rl	6½	03/05/08	98.3000	6.6100
203	Germany	6½	01/02/99	104.9475	6.1900
206	KFW	6	02/09/06	96.7800	6.2000
212	Credit Local	5.1500	12/04/00	99.4000	5.1800
232	Germany	3.1915	09/30/04	99.0100	3.2234
241	Germany	6⅝	12/21/98	104.6800	6.0900
248	Dsl Fin	6	02/21/06	96.7500	6.2000

Dutch Guilder

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
15	Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.1800	6.0000
35	Netherlands	6	01/15/06	98.2500	6.1100
69	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	108.1000	6.9400
86	Netherlands	9	05/15/00	113.7700	7.9100
89	Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	114.8500	7.6200
93	Netherlands	7	05/15/99	106.4500	6.5800
94	Netherlands	7	03/15/99	106.3000	6.5900
99	Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	115.8500	7.3400
100	Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	108.6500	6.9000
106	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	110.7100	7.4500
113	Netherlands	9	01/15/01	114.8000	7.8400
114	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	113.0300	7.3000
116	Netherlands	6½	01/15/99	105.0000	6.1900
127	Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	114.40	7.2100
130	Netherlands	7	06/15/05	105.4000	6.6400
133	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	103.9000	6.2600
136	Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	105.6000	6.3900
137	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	107.8500	6.9500
144	Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	108.3100	6.9200
146	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	98.6000	5.8300
147	Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	110.40	7.0200
151	Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	104.6000	6.2100
172	Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	103.5000	6.5200
184	Netherlands	7	02/15/03	106.6000	6.5700
187	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	114.1500	7.2300
191	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	113.0500	7.5200
220	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	112¾	7.3200
235	Netherlands	9	07/01/00	113.90	7.9000

ECU

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
53	France BTAN	5	03/16/99	99.4050	5.0300
66	France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	100.1500	5.9900
75	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	104.3750	7.1900
103	France OAT	6	04/25/04	96.0150	6.2500
132	UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.2600	5.2400
139	Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	111⅝	8.1600
149	UK T-note	5	01/26/99	99.3450	5.0300
157	France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	108.1375	7.6300
166	France OAT	7	04/25/06	100.6250	6.9600
185	France OAT	9½	04/25/00	112.2350	8.4600
194	France BTAN	7½	03/16/97	101.6100	7.3800
201	UK T-note	8	01/27/98	104.1450	7.6800
213	Italy	9¼	03/07/11	115⅛	8.0200
247	France OAT	8	04/25/03	108.0400	7.4000

French Franc

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
70	France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	102.0400	5.6400
145	France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	106.5200	6.8100
159	France OAT	6¾	10/25/03	104.0600	6.4900
165	France OAT SP	zero	04/25/23	13.7900	7.7000
181	France OAT	8½	11/25/02	113.7900	7.4700
198	Cyberval A4	3.9296	07/03/01	100.0200	3.9288
202	France OAT	6	10/25/25	86.4500	6.9400
209	France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/01	101.1100	5.6900
217	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	108.1000	6.9400
219	France OAT	8½	04/25/03	113.8300	7.4700
246	France OAT	8¼	02/27/04	112.8100	7.3100

Finnish Markka

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
141	Finland	11	06/15/97		

Italian Lira

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
199	Italy	9½	02/01/06	101.3900	9.3700
250	Italy	9½	01/01/05	101.4800	9.3600

Japanese Yen

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
119	World Bank	4¾	12/20/04	112⅜	4.2100
152	World Bank	4½	03/20/03	110⅝	4.0800
158	Exim Bk Japan	4⅝	10/01/03	109.0000	4.0100
171	Exim Bk Japan	2⅞	07/28/05	97.8750	2.9400
216	FEK	5.9000	02/23/98	106.5099	5.5400
230	World Bank	5¼	03/20/02	114⅛	4.5900

Swedish Krona

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
92	Sweden	11	01/21/99	109.8127	10.0200
117	Sweden	13	06/15/01	122.0248	10.6500
143	Sweden 1036	10¾	05/05/00	110.2787	9.2900
211	Sweden	6	02/09/05	86.6400	6.9300

U.S. Dollar

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
9	Argentina FRNL	6 5/16	03/29/05	76.5000	8.2500
16	Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	67.9700	6.6200
28	Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	82.1250	7.9100
34	Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	53.7654	9.7600
40	Ven S. Dl Sn	6⅜	12/18/07	73.3800	9.0300
41	Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	70.3750	9.2400
46	Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	56.8918	8.7900
59	Mexico	11½	05/15/26	95.7500	12.0100
60	Brazil S.L	6 5/16	04/15/12	68.4797	9.5800
61	Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	66.3800	9.4200
62	Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	66.9421	9.3400
65	Brazil 910.0	6 11/16	01/01/01	89.7338	7.4500
72	Ecuador	3	02/28/15	47.3798	6.3300
80	Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	64.3750	10.4900
87	Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	37.8707	8.5800
91	Morgan Gu Tru	6¾	08/13/01	100.5000	6.7200
98	Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	56.2572	11.1100
104	Mexico	7 11/16	08/06/01	99.8200	7.7000
105	Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	63.1250	10.6900
111	Britain	6¾	07/19/01	101.0000	6.6800
120	Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/11	47.4286	14.1000
122	Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	91.7500	7.4900
125	Argentina L	6⅞	03/31/23	67.6858	9.5100
126	Finland	5⅞	02/27/06	92.7500	6.3300
129	Ontario	6	02/21/06	92.7500	6.4700
131	Canada	6⅝	07/21/05	96.6250	6.6000
135	Ecuador	6 5/16	02/28/25	60.2576	10.0600
142	Shinetsu Chem	3⅜	08/08/00	87.7500	3.8500
148	Italy B	zero	01/10/01	74.8750	6.7800
150	Westpac Bank	5.5250	07/25/97	99.9100	5.5300
153	Venezuela S.A	6⅜	03/18/07	74.8800	8.5100
161	Bulgaria	6 11/16	07/28/24	52.3800	12.7700
162	Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	33.5000	6.7200
167	Canada	6½	05/30/01	100.1250	6.4900
174	Brazil S.L.	6 5/16	04/15/09	75.2500	8.7200
175	Mexico		11/27/96	122.2577	
176	Poland	6 7/16	10/27/24	95.0000	6.7800
177	Argentina	9¼	02/23/01	95.6250	9.6700
179	Sweden	4½	03/24/99	95.8750	4.6900
180	Mexico B	6.3906	12/31/19	79.7128	8.0200
182	Caisse D'amort	zero	08/05/97	93.8549	6.7200
186	Mexico A	6.3984	12/31/19	78.6250	8.1400
188	Venezuela	6½	03/31/07	75.2500	8.6400
189	Argentina	6 5/16	03/29/05	75.4499	8.3700
192	Brazil Cbond S.L.	4½	04/15/14	63.0950	7.1300
196	Mexico D	6.4531	12/28/19	78.6250	8.2100
197	Canada	6½	05/30/00	100.6250	6.4600
204	IADB	6⅝	03/08/06	95.0000	6.4500
205	Ontario	7	08/04/05	100.1720	6.9900
207	Poland	3¾	10/27/14	80.0000	4.6900
208	Argentina	8⅜	12/20/03	87.5000	9.5700
210	Sallie Mae	4½	08/02/99	95.2500	4.7200
214	Mexico	9¾	02/06/01	101.0000	9.6500
215	Canada	5.2852	02/10/99	99.6700	5.3000
221	Italy A	6	01/10/01	97.2500	6.1700
223	World Bank	6⅜	05/24/01	97.7500	6.3900
224	Sweden	zero	02/03/97	96.8081	7.0800
225	Sweden	zero	02/04/97	96.7932	7.0800
228	Ecuador	3	02/28/15	48.5196	6.1800
229	Sweden	6½	03/04/03	99.1250	6.5600
234	Ontario	7⅜	06/04/02	104.7500	7.4000
236	Sweden	5.4141	02/08/01	99.9300	5.4200
237	Sv Angel 96		03/25/03	100.0000	
238	Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	83.0000	8.7300
239	Finland	5.8867	07/17/97	100.1300	5.8800
240	World Bank	8⅛	03/01/01	107.0000	7.5900
243	Philippines	6¼	12/01/17	80.5000	7.7600
244	Argentaria	6⅜	02/14/06	92.1250	6.9200
245	Panama pdl	4	07/17/16	66.7851	5.9900
249	Italy	6	09/27/03	95.3750	6.2900

Bond Investors Likely to Track Economic Data, Not the Fed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Bond investors are likely to focus on economic data this week, apparently convinced that the Federal Reserve Board policymakers will not change U.S. interest rates when they meet Tuesday.

Signs that the economy is slowing from its rapid growth pace seen in the first half of the year have convinced many traders and investors that Fed officials will not raise interest rates at Tuesday's meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee.

Instead, they say bond yields probably will hover near their lowest levels in four months until there are strong signs of the economy's direction.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

"We're in an environment where the bond might trade around 6.625 percent to 7.00 percent for a little while as people come to terms with the slow progress in the economy," said Harvey Hirschhorn, a bond manager at Stein, Roe & Farnham Balanced Fund in Chicago.

"A month ago, everybody in the world thought the Fed was going to have to tighten on Aug. 20," Mr. Hirschhorn said. "Now there are very few who anticipate that."

Those expectations helped keep bonds near the four-month lows reached last week. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond finished the week at 6.77 percent, up 8 basis points, or 0.08 percentage point, from the previous week.

Investors said there was enough weakness in July indicators, such as nonfarm payrolls, to keep the Fed from raising rates.

But economists at Salomon Brothers Inc. said in a weekly commentary that recent reports indicated the economy was showing strong growth now, compared with the lull seen in June and July.

"Solid reports" on jobless claims and department-store sales for early August showed that the U.S. labor market remained robust and that consumer spending may already be rebounding from a slowing in June and July, Salomon Brothers' weekly Comments on Credit said.

The low level of jobless claims is one piece of data that is disturbing traders and investors.

When new filings for unemployment insurance dropped in July, the low readings were blamed on the changing timing of automobile plants' summer closings and the problems the government had in accounting for those shutdowns in its seasonal-adjustment factors.

But the anticipated rebound in claims in August has been half-hearted, suggesting the decline reflected labor-market strength and not just problems with the seasonal adjustments. As a result, some Wall Street firms are forecasting August payroll gains as high as 300,000.

The claims report, to be released Thursday, will cover the survey week for the August payrolls report, and another low reading would add to the belief that August payrolls could show a big rise. That would raise the risk of inflation and unnerve the bond markets.

Investors will also be watching other data, including the report on durable-goods orders for July.

Traders "need to see if we're seeing any kind of a pickup in the manufacturing sector," said Evelina Tainer, chief economist at Indosuez Carr Futures Inc. in Chicago.

Stephen Gallagher, director of U.S. economic research at Societe Generale, said the market would also be watching weekly chain-store sales to see whether they continued to look strong.

Steve Guterman, a managing director at Salomon Asset Management, said the economy was still getting enough of a push from the low interest rates of last year that it would not slow enough to satisfy the Fed until 1997. He cited recent signs of life in car and home sales and said that if statistics started to "pop back up" in August or September, "there's going to be a limit to how long the Fed can sit on the sidelines."

(KRF/Global, Bloomberg)

Top Rating Sought for German Issues

Bloomberg Business News

FRANKFURT — Bonds sold jointly by German states are close in credit quality to German federal government bonds and should be given triple-A ratings, the treasurer of the German state of Rhineland-Palatinate has said.

In an article published Saturday in the financial newspaper Boersen-Zeitung, Georg Schwarz, the treasurer, said Germany's revenue-sharing plan smoothed over differences in financial health among the country's 16 states.

"Revenue-sharing is a reflection of the federal structure of the state and enjoys the special protection of the constitution," Mr. Schwarz wrote. He said states could be "relaxed" about getting triple-A ratings in the future, though their first joint issue was unrated.

A triple-A rating, the highest available, means there is scant chance of a default. Such highly rated bonds pay lower interest rates than more speculative issues.

The 10-year bond, sold last week, carries a 6.25 percent coupon and raised 4 billion Deutsche marks ($2.7 billion). It was priced to yield 17 basis points more than federal government bonds.

While the seven states — North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse, Hamburg, Rhineland-Palatinate, Schleswig-Holstein, Saxony-Anhalt and the city-state of Berlin — had borrowed internationally before, they had never done so collectively. Under the German plan, tax revenue from wealthy states is redistributed so that the revenue of the lowest-income state is raised to 95 percent of the national average. Federal government subsidies often make up the remaining 5 percent difference.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Aug. 19-23

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Manila:** Bank Marketing Association of the Philippines holds national convention. Gabriel Singson, governor of the central bank, gives the keynote speech. Monday-Tuesday; **Singapore:** June industrial output, retail sales index; July consumer price index and trade statistics.	**Nothing scheduled**	**Anchorage, Alaska:** National Meat Association holds summer board meeting. Thursday to Saturday. **Boulder, Colorado:** International Society for Hybrid Microelectronics hosts "1996 Wireless Communications Conference." Monday to Wednesday.
Monday Aug. 19	**Hong Kong:** Unemployment statistics for April to June. **Sydney:** Merchandise imports for July. **Tokyo:** Merchandise trade balance for July; household spending for June.	**London:** Thorn EMI PLC splits into its consumer rental business, Thorn PLC, and an entertainment company, EMI PLC.	**Mexico City:** July unemployment rate. **Ottawa:** June monthly survey of manufacturing. **Washington:** U.S. Agriculture Department releases weekly report on planting progress for seven crops.
Tuesday Aug. 20	**Canberra:** Treasurer Peter Costello presents annual budget statement; second-quarter growth data. **Taipei:** July export orders and industrial production. **Hong Kong:** Monthly orders-on-hand statistics.	**Stockholm:** Riksbank sells certificates of deposit. **Earnings expected:** Atlas Copco AB, OMV AG, Scandinavian Airlines System, Viag AG.	**New York:** Johnson Redbook releases weekly survey of total sales at more than 20 U.S. department, discount and chain stores. **Ottawa:** June merchandise trade. **Washington:** June trade report.
Wednesday Aug. 21	**Hong Kong:** Analysis of re-export trade statistics for first half. **Sydney:** Westpac-Melbourne Institute Leading Index for June. **Earnings expected:** Australian Provincial Newspapers Holdings, Commonwealth Bank of Australia.	**Stockholm:** Debt Office sells government bonds. **Earnings expected:** Bergesen ASA, CS Holding, Investor AB, Nordbanken AB, Volvo AB.	**Arlington, Virginia:** American Gas Association's weekly U.S. natural gas inventory report. **Washington:** Treasury Department releases budget balance for July. **Earnings expected:** American Stores Inc.
Thursday Aug. 22	**Hong Kong:** July consumer price index. **Sydney:** Reserve Bank of Australia releases its annual report; private new capital spending figures for the second quarter.	**Frankfurt:** Bundesbank policy-setting council meets. **Earnings expected:** AGA AB, BASF AG, Rentokil Group PLC, Skanska AB, Sparbanken Sverige AB.	**Washington:** Initial weekly state unemployment insurance claims; Federal Reserve Board reports weekly money supply. **Detroit:** United Auto Workers announces the union's strike target for industry contract talks.
Friday Aug. 23	**Sydney:** New motor vehicle registrations for July. **Taipei:** July unemployment figures; second-quarter growth in gross domestic product. **Earnings expected:** Arabian Oil, Royal Ltd., Kobe Kitto.	**London:** Trends for August, published by the Confederation of British Industries; monthly vehicle production figures for July. **Paris:** Final retail prices for July.	**Ottawa:** June wholesale trade. **Santiago:** Central bank reports July trade balance and June indicator of economic activity. **Washington:** July durable-goods orders. **Caracas:** Money-supply figures.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Paul Floren

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
AB Spintab	$200	1998	flat	100.025	—	3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.075%. (Salomon Brothers.)
CountryWide Bank	$150	2001	0.15	99.82	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. Denominations $100,000. (UBS.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Bayerische Landesbank	$500	2001	6⅜	101.305	99.07	Reoffered at 99.68. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (CS First Boston.)
BGB Finance	$500	2001	6½	99.866	99.29	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Morgan Stanley.)
World Bank	$1,000	2006	6⅝	99.195	99.00	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Merrill Lynch.)
Mexico	DM1,000	2004	8⅛	101.30	99.40	Reoffered at 99.80. Noncallable. Puttable in 2001, thereafter steps-up to 10.875%. Fees 2⅝%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Turkey	DM500	2000	8	101.20	100.65	Reoffered at 99.85. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Commerzbank.)
ING Bank	DF500	2006	6⅜	100.865	99.24	Reoffered at 99.24. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (ING Barings.)
KFW Intl.	DF200	2000	5	101.26	—	Reoffered at 99.86. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue raising total to DF500 million. Fees 1⅛%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Credit Local de France	Y20,000	2006	4.28	100.40	—	Redeemable in Australian dollars. Noncallable. Fees 0.40%. Denominations 100 million yen. (BZW.)

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

United States	Aug. 16	Aug. 9	% Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	5689.45	5,681.31	+0.14
DJ Util.	216.18	211.82	+2.06
DJ Trans.	499.18	2,069.75	—0.85
S & P 100	644.50	639.67	+0.76
S & P 500	665.21	662.10	+0.47
S & P Ind	785.17	782.80	+0.30
NYSE Cp	355.96	353.44	+0.71
Japan			
Nikkei 225	20,834.00	20,551.05	+1.38
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,872.90	3,810.70	+1.63
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5089.18	5,046.27	+0.85
France			
CAC 40	Clsd.	1,989.54	—
Germany			
DAX	2,548.36	2,525.64	+0.90
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	11,175.98	11,104.03	+0.65
World			
MSCIP	765.735	n.a.	—

World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

United States	Aug. 16	Aug. 9
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5.00	5 5/16
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.45	0.53
3-month interbank	0.67	0.69
Britain		
Bank base rate	5¾	5¾
Call money	6.00	5.00
3-month interbank	5 13/16	5 13/16
France		
Intervention rate	3.55	3.55
Call money	3 13/16	3 13/16
3-month interbank	3 13/16	3 13/16
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.35	3.35
3-month interbank	3.34	3.38

Gold	Aug. 16	Aug. 9	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	386.20	387.60	-0.36

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Aug. 16	Aug. 9	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	7.00	7.04	7.28	6.17
U.S. $, mdm term	6.59	6.69	6.81	5.61
U.S. $, short term	6.18	6.22	6.48	5.19
Pounds sterling	7.42	7.45	7.88	6.99
French francs	5.67	5.66	6.38	5.63
Italian lire	8.81	8.75	10.45	8.58
Danish kroner	6.21	6.22	6.51	5.95
Swedish kronor	6.61	6.65	8.55	6.61
ECUs, long term	6.74	6.75	7.50	6.72
ECUs, mdm term	5.88	5.85	6.56	5.85
Can. $	6.94	7.07	7.41	6.56
Aus. $	7.97	8.08	9.04	7.97
N.Z. $	8.35	8.54	9.37	7.04
Yen	2.66	2.58	2.78	2.28

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales Aug. 15

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	131.5	334.2	520.0	393.3
Convert.	101.0	0	108.1	1.5
FRNs	300.7	156.2	1,095.5	297.3
ECP	10,152.7	8,537.9	9,457.5	8,891.7
Total	10,685.9	9,028.3	11,181.1	9,583.27

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	13,794.0	14,748.9	45,527.1	18,678.1
Convert.	898.8	474.5	2,425.6	1,118.1
FRNs	10,657.4	3,227.1	44,820.7	4,647.2
ECP	11,539.1	12,269.7	16,599.5	24,467.5
Total	36,889.3	30,720.2	109,372.9	48,910.90

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates Aug. 16

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5 7/16	5½	5⅝
Deutsche mark	3 5/16	3 5/16	3¼
Pound sterling	5 13/16	5 15/16	6 1/16

	1-month	3-month	1-month
French franc	3 13/16	3 13/16	4⅛
ECU	4⅝	4 9/16	4 1/16
Yen	½	⅝	¾

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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CAREERS

15-Year Survey Depicts U.S. as Jobs Capital

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. unemployment has dropped by almost half in the past 15 years, while joblessness in Japan, Germany and other competing countries has shown a strong rise with little sign of improvement.

These long-term trends emerge from detailed figures that the U.S. Labor Department has just published, covering the last third of the century. Its Bureau of Labor Statistics adapts other countries' figures to make them comparable with U.S. data.

American joblessness peaked at 9.7 percent in 1982, declined steadily for seven years before rising to 7.5 percent in 1992 and then dropped again, hovering for some time around the 5.6 percent level it reached last year before falling further to 5.4 percent in July.

Throughout the 1960s and early 1970s, Japan kept its unemployment rate below 2 percent, breaking through that level only in 1976. But a slow, steady rise over two decades pushed the rate above 3.5 percent this year. Some analysts say the Japanese figure would be considerably higher if Japanese businesses dropped the practice of holding on to unneeded workers whom American managers would be more likely to lay off.

France and especially West Germany also had a history of keeping unemployment low in the 1960s and early 1970s. But in 1975, unemployment in both countries started rising sharply. Western Germany's unemployment rate reached 9 percent this summer, not including the former East Germany, which has been united with West Germany throughout the 1990s. The even greater unemployment in the East raised the overall German employment rate to 10.2 percent in July.

French unemployment reached 11.5 percent last year and 12.5 percent this summer, more than twice the U.S. rate. In Britain, joblessness peaked at 11.8 percent in 1983 but has since dropped to 7.6 percent.

For Overtime, Your Money or Your Lifestyle?

By Sana Siwolop
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Quick. Which would you prefer for your overtime work: time off later or the extra pay today?

If you are an employee paid by the hour, a labor poll suggests that you would rather have the money.

But in the best of all possible worlds, wouldn't you want to have the choice? Then you could take the money at Christmas, when you had extra bills to pay, and time off in the spring, when you may want to take care of personal matters or attend a child's soccer game.

Simple as the idea sounds, U.S. legislation that would allow many employees to choose how they are compensated if they work more than 40 hours a week has not met with universal praise.

The House of Representatives passed a bill in late July that would allow hourly workers, with the consent of their employers, to take one and a half hours in compensatory time for each hour of overtime worked. A similar bill is pending in a Senate committee.

Organized labor fears that the time-off provision would ultimately cut into the paychecks of many workers — particularly unskilled, low-wage earners — who are now paid for their overtime.

Rather than gaining a choice, workers might be coerced into taking time off at some future date instead of getting the money now, labor leaders say.

The Women's Legal Defense Fund in Washington also has some reservations. Donna Lenhoff, general counsel for the fund, said the group supported more workplace flexibility. But, she said, "Working women can't afford to have the flexibility come at the expense of their paychecks."

At stake is much money and time. Overtime accounted for 15 percent of the pay of the average American manufacturing worker last year. On average, such workers now clock 4.4 hours of overtime a week, compared with 2.5 in 1960, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

Many companies permit employees to work their 40 hours a week when they choose, a concept known as flexible or flex time. Workers, for example, may opt to start at 7, 9 or 11 A.M., or to compress their 40 hours into four days.

This summer, a group of Republican congresswomen began to promote the concept of "comp time for overtime" as a way to ease time pressures on working women. President Bill Clinton offered his own proposal in late June that would allow employees to accumulate 80 hours a year of compensatory time off.

He also called for an expansion of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 that would grant workers 24 hours a year of unpaid leave. That idea was embraced by Ms. Lenhoff of the Legal Defense Fund as helpful because it would let employees "take a certain number of parental-responsibility days for matters such as routine doctor visits."

The AFL-CIO labor federation, however, conducted a poll in June that found that 64 percent of hourly employees preferred the money, while time off was favored by 22 percent.

Given the choice, however, many employees would probably take advantage of the time-off option some of the time. In a poll of 800 people conducted last year for the Employment Policy Foundation, a Washington-based research group supported by business, three-quarters of the respondents said they would like a comp-time arrangement.

One supporter of compensatory time off is the Flexible Employment Compensation and Scheduling Coalition, representing more than 50 companies and associations. For Arlyce S. Robinson, vacation time is particularly precious to her this year. Last winter, heavy snowstorms frequently made it impossible for her to get to her job at the Computer Sciences Corp. in Falls Church, Virginia.

Salaried employees at Computer Sciences were able to make up the lost time by working extra hours in subsequent weeks. Hourly workers, including Ms. Robinson, an administrative support coordinator, could not. Computer Sciences would have had to pay her and about 2,000 other hourly employees overtime if their work weeks exceeded 40 hours.

She had two options: either lose a day's pay or take a vacation day for every day's absence. Like many of her coworkers, she chose the second option.

Sam Bresler, corporate director for employment relations at Computer Sciences, said: "We would have loved to be able to tell our employees not to worry, just work more time next week, but we couldn't do that. We would have had to pay overtime for all the hours."

Since 1985, federal, state and local government employees have had the choice of taking time off in lieu of overtime pay, and some unions have negotiated for time-off arrangements.

NETWORKS: *For Now, Novell Holds to Its Lead Over Microsoft in Computer Network Linkage*

Continued from Page 11

Redmond, Washington, said, "Yes, you can essentially make a purely academic directory-service system, which is what a lot of our competition has done, but our approach is to focus on the No. 1 customer requirement, one password for all applications."

He said Windows NT's strength was that it allowed passwords and identities to be shared among different computer systems so that a customer could interact with a bank's network, for example. NetWare, he admitted, "was the standard" when people were mainly concerned with internal company networks, although, he contended, "that is changing."

But a developer who worked on Windows NT 4.0, which was released July 31, agreed that NetWare's ability to recognize users anywhere along a network gave it an advantage, although he said the next version of Windows NT, 5.0, would address these problems. "Today we are still struggling to catch up with Novell's technologies as concerns directory services," he said.

Some big corporate users agreed.

Ed Vaccaro, chief information officer at Booz, Allen & Hamilton in New York, said that company chose NetWare over Windows NT two years ago and continued to feel that Novell made a better product for directory services. Novell's directory services, or NDS, "is what really made a difference," he said. "Microsoft uses domains which are groups that need to be handled individually. NDS is designed for global control, and there is no doubt that Novell is the leader in that space."

Mr. Vaccaro said Booz Allen ran a mixed shop of Apple and WinTel machines and that NetWare proved to be a better network solution for both systems.

As for Windows NT 4.0, Mr. Vaccaro said the problems of directory services had not been solved and said he thought NetWare was still a superior product in this respect. He said he saw Microsoft as trying to corner the market with an inferior product but hoped that later versions of NT would allow NDS to "co-exist on the same network, choosing the right technology for the task at hand."

Chevron Corp., which has about 22,000 computers worldwide, uses NetWare for 70 percent to 80 percent of its networking needs. Barbara Bontemps, a technology coordinator, said that for now NetWare was better adapted to their needs, but she said she thought that would change as new versions of Windows NT emerged with improved directory services.

The next version of Windows NT should help Microsoft gain ground. Windows NT 5.0 is expected to address the directory-services problem, and Microsoft is moving away from its domain architecture.

Another advantage for Microsoft is that Windows NT is winning market share from Unix, an operating system for users of workstations and minicomputers, which are larger than personal computers. Novell used to own Unix but sold it last year to concentrate on NetWare.

In the long run, however, Novell may be fighting a losing battle.

"Whenever new applications are needed, NT will get the look in," Mr. Mainee of IDG said. "Because of Microsoft's tactics and the number of applications for Windows NT, once the backbone is there, Windows will win." But, he added, while Microsoft makes a standardized product, Novell has a chance to "fully exploit a role as a specialized supplier."

Bugs Spoil the Debut Of Microsoft's Browser

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

REDMOND, Washington — The Internet browsing software that Microsoft Corp. introduced last week contains programming bugs, an embarrassment for the company in its battle with Netscape Communications Corp.

The flaws — which include problems installing the software on a user's personal computer and the need to type in a password more than once — are more annoying than worrisome, but they come at an awkward time for Microsoft. During the past year, the company has pushed to make the new version of its Internet Explorer as sophisticated as Netscape's browser, which holds about a 75 percent market share.

Bill Koszewski, a Microsoft product manager, said over the weekend that the company had not yet figured out how to fix the problem. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Aug. 16

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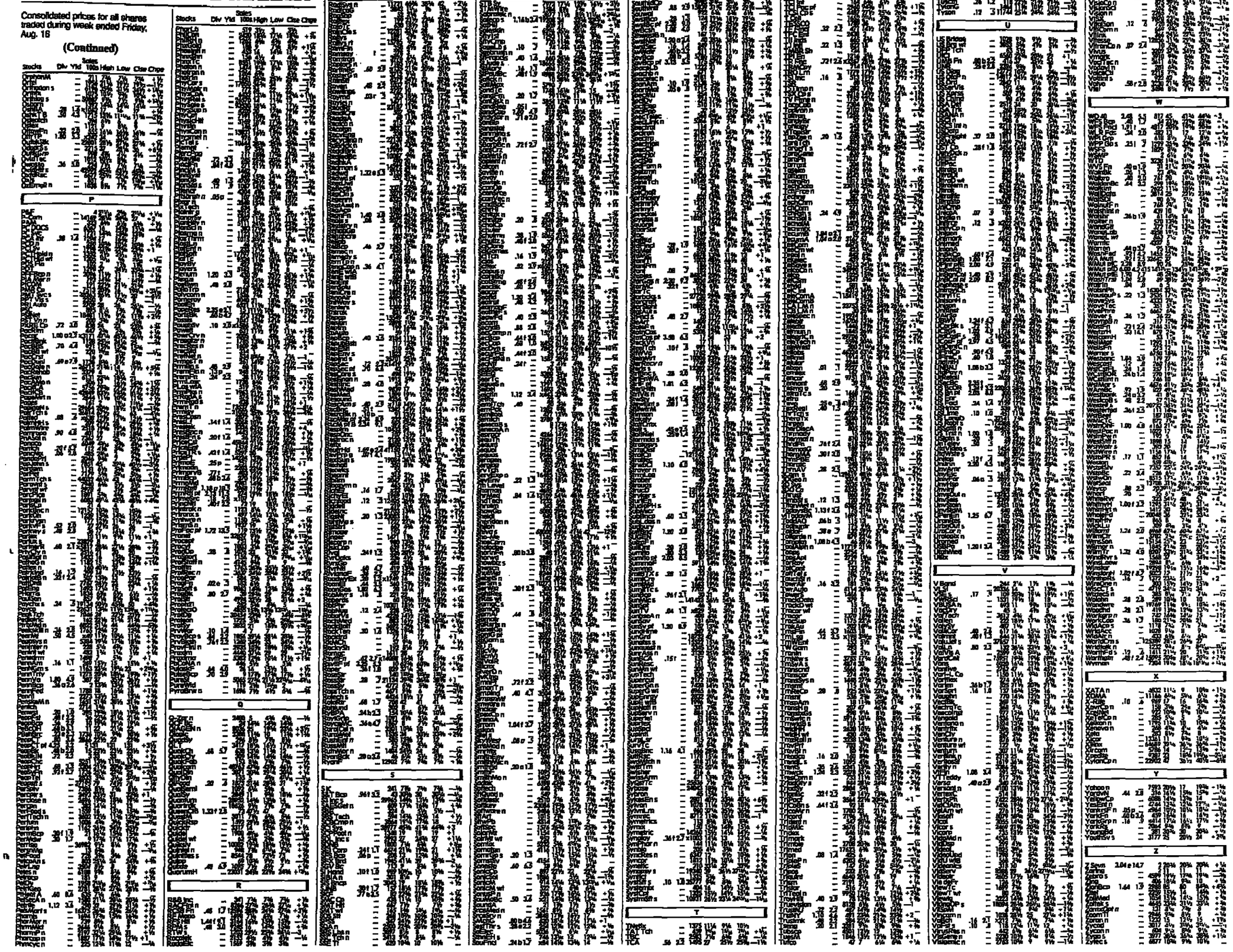
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Aug. 16

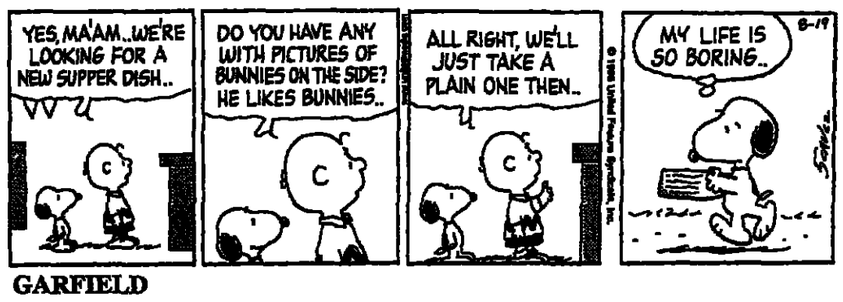
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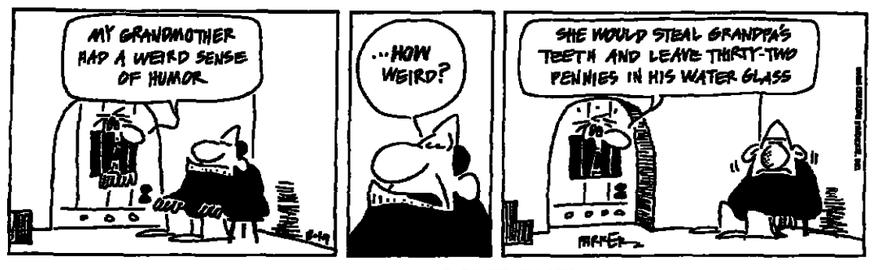
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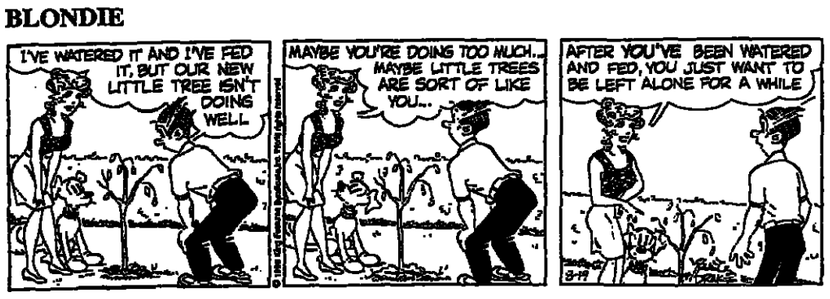


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THE LADY IS A CHAMP — Regina Halmich of Germany, right, landing a blow against Diane Berry of England in Frankfurt on Saturday. Halmich retained her women's world lightweight boxing title.

Kai Pfaffenbach/Reuters

Broncos Unimpressed by Cowboys

Smith of Dallas Leaves Game With a Sprained Knee

The Associated Press

John Elway and Bill Musgrave each threw touchdown passes Saturday night, as the Denver Broncos downed Dallas 20-3 in a preseason game.

The Cowboys' star running back, Emmitt Smith, threw a scare into the Super Bowl champions when he sprained his left knee. Smith, seeing his first action of the preseason, injured his left knee when his teammate, 340-pound (155-kilogram) tackle Erik Williams, fell on it in the second quarter. Smith stayed down for almost five minutes before he walked unassisted to the sidelines.

Smith, who has led the NFL in rushing in four of the last six years, walked to the dressing room for X-rays and treatment. The X-ray showed no problems, but more tests were scheduled.

Denver (3-0) led the Cowboys 7-3 at halftime thanks to a 7-yard touchdown pass from Elway to Rod Smith. It came at the end of a 70-yard drive. The key play was an 11-yard pass from Elway to Smith on third-and-10 from the Dallas 30.

Elway was 7-of-12 for 68 yards in the first half, while Dallas starter Troy Aikman was 3-of-6 for 20 yards. Smith gained eight yards on three carries before he left.

Musgrave hit former Cowboy Mike Sherrard with a 15-yard touchdown pass in the fourth quarter.

NFL Preseason

Steelers 13, Buccaneers 3 The Pittsburgh Steelers may not have settled their quarterback search, but their defense and Jerome Bettis's running were enough to beat Tampa Bay, 13-3.

The Steelers' defenseharassed quarterbacks Trent Dilfer and Casey Weldon into numerous mistakes and had a shutout going until the fourth quarter.

Even when the Bucs put together an 18-play drive that lasted 10 minutes and 23 seconds, they were forced to settle for Michael Husted's 33-yard field goal. Weldon, 9-of-15 for 76 yards, was sacked for a 7-yard loss by Israel Raybon on third-and-3 from the Steelers 8.

Packers 17, Ravens 15 Even if Richie Cunningham doesn't make the Green Bay Packers, he'll always get a kick out of the memories of his effort Saturday night against the Baltimore Ravens.

Cunningham kicked a 42-yard field goal with three seconds left to give the unbeaten Packers a 17-15 preseason victory, handing the Ravens their first loss in franchise history.

The Ravens, who played last year as the Cleveland Browns, had registered preseason victories over the Philadelphia Eagles and the New York Giants.

Baltimore's starting quarterback, Vinny Testaverde, played only the first half and was 7-of-15 for 77 yards. He lost a fumble and threw an interception.

Bills 24, Panthers 0 Jim Kelly didn't need much time to accomplish his task. On the field for only 10 plays, Kelly completed four of five passes for 45 yards and a first-quarter touchdown that propelled the Buffalo Bills to a 24-0 victory over Carolina — the first shutout in the Panthers' 24-game history.

Jets 13, Giants 6 Carl Greenwood capped a sloppy night with a 40-yard fumble recovery for a touchdown, lifting the New York Jets past the New York Giants, 13-6.

Neither team is expected to do much this season, and the offenses showed why — particularly when the backups took the field in the second half.

Greenwood, a second-year cornerback from UCLA, stole the ball from Lawrence Dawsey on the last play of the third quarter and sped down the left sideline for the game's only touchdown.

Saints 31, Bears 21 Jim Everett, working more than a quarter for the first time in four preseason games, passed for 218 yards and three touchdowns as New Orleans beat Chicago.

Everett, who played for three quarters, was 18-of-24, including touchdown passes of 42, 2 and 5 yards and a 72-yard completion to Michael Haynes to set up another score.

Rams 34, Chiefs 30 Rookie Eddie Kennison caught three touchdown passes as St. Louis, exploiting uncharacteristic mistakes by Kansas City's defense, rallied for a 34-30 victory.

Colts 15, Seahawks 13 Haunted by a missed extra point only minutes earlier, Cary Blanchard kicked a 50-yard field goal as time ran out, lifting Indianapolis to victory over Seattle.

Chargers 32, Cardinals 10 Stan Humphries guided the Chargers to two touchdowns and a field goal on their first three possessions, and San Diego went on to a 32-10 victory over the Cardinals.



Tim Sharp/The Associated Press

Emmitt Smith looking for running room against the Denver Broncos.

Manchester Defeats Wimbledon

The Associated Press

LONDON — Despite spending sprees in the off-season by its rivals, two-time defending champion Manchester United used the same old formula — including a goal by Eric Cantona — to defeat Wimbledon, 3-0, in Saturday's opening game of the English Premier League.

Middlesbrough, one of the free-spending clubs in the league, saw results immediately as the £7-million ($10.8-million) transfer from Juventus, Fabrizio Ravanelli , scored three goals in Middlesbrough's 3-3 draw at home against Liverpool.

European Soccer

Middlesbrough trailed three times, and the Italian international brought his new club back each time, including scoring the final tying goal in the 81st minute.

Newcastle, another club that was generous with money, didn't get what it wanted from Alan Shearer, who became the world's most expensive soccer player by dint of his £15-million transfer from Blackburn.

Shearer, who led the league last year with 37 goals — 31 in league play — seldom touched the ball in Newcastle's 2-0 loss at Everton.

In other games Saturday, it was Arsenal 2, West Ham 0; Blackburn 0, Tottenham 2; Coventry 0, Nottingham Forest 3; Derby 3, Leeds 3; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Aston Villa 1 and Sunderland 0, Leicester 0.

On Friday, Manchester City defeated Ispwich Town, 1-0, in a first-division game, officially the first match of the English soccer season.

The Frenchman Cantona put Manchester United ahead, 1-0, in the 25th minute, and Denis Irwin padded the margin to 2-0 in the 50th. The final goal came in the last minute when David Beckham scored on a prayerful shot from near midfield, catching the Wimbledon goalkeeper roaming too far afield.

"People say the big test was last week," said Manchester United's manager, Alex Ferguson, commenting on a 4-0 thrashing over Newcastle in the preseason Charity Shield match a week ago. "But this was the bigger game."

England's Premier League has changed in the past two seasons from an insular affair with almost all English players to an international league with nealy 60 foreigners this season. League clubs paid off-season transfer fees totaling about £100 million, up from about £85 million last season.

In Scotland's Premier Division, the defending-champion Rangers defeated Dunfermline, 5-2, on three goals from Ally McCoist. Runner-up Celtic won, 4-1, over Raith as Andreas Thom scored twice.

■ Bundesliga Champions Lose

Borussia Dortmund, sending a patchwork team onto the field, was overpowered, 4-2, on Saturday by Bayer Leverkusen in a rocky opening game for the defending Bundesliga champions, The Associated Press reported from Berlin.

Holger Fach's 58th minute go-ahead goal and Rene Rydlewicz's sealer in the 81st lifted Leverkusen past the two-time champions on the opening weekend of the 34th Bundesliga season.

Reflecting a disastrous preseason, Dortmund's defense proved porous without its injured German national-team players Steffen Freund, Matthias Sammer and Jurgen Kohler.

"We're not in the position to win the individual duels," said Dortmund's coach, Ottmar Hitzfeld. "I sure hope we find our form soon."

VfB Stuttgart, displaying all its potent offense, topped the standings of Germany's premier league after a 4-0 rout of Schalke in a battle of two dark-horse candidates for the title.

Stuttgart got goals from the high-scoring trio of Giovanne Elber of Brazil, Krassimir Balkov of Bulgaria and Fredi Bobic, a group the team's fans call the "magical triangle." Matthias Hagner also scored.

Alain Sutter's 86th-minute penalty pushed SC Freiburg past Werder Bremen 3-2, while 1860 Munich also edged Hamburger SV, 2-1. VfL Bochum shaded MSV Duisburg 1-0, and Hansa Rostock and Karlsruher SC drew 2-2.

On Friday, Bayern Munich launched its bid to stop Dortmund from a third straight title by beating FC St. Pauli behind goals by star newcomers Mario Basler and Ruggero Rizzitelli of Italy.

Monchengladbach also played to a draw, 0-0, with Arminia Bielefeld.

Leverkusen, a candidate for demotion last season despite its talent, was expected to improve under new coach Christoph Daum. The 42-year-old has already driven VfB Stuttgart and Besiktas Istanbul to titles.

Following the Dortmund game, Daum said he expected big things from his underachievers.

"Some of our players were excellent today — that's the standards I'm going to measure them against the rest of the season," Daum said.

Leverkusen stunned Dortmund with goals by Paulo Sergio and Ulf Kirsten in the opening seven minutes, before the defending champions scrambled back on shots by Scotland's Paul Lambert and Ghana's Ibrahim Tanko. But in the second half, Dortmund couldn't squeeze out a single score.

The Austrian midfielder Andreas Herzog made his return to Werder Bremen count — after a turbulent year at Bayern Munich — by firing in two goals. But the Dutch striker Harry Decheiver matched him with two shots before Sutter sealed Freiburg's victory.



Kevin Lamarque/Reuters

Alan Shearer, center, stumbling in pursuit of the ball against Everton in his first official game for Newcastle.

Scoreboard

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	70	51	.579	—
Baltimore	65	57	.533	5½
Boston	60	63	.488	11
Toronto	54	69	.439	17
Detroit	42	80	.344	28½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	74	49	.601	—
Chicago	68	56	.548	6½
Minnesota	62	60	.508	11½
Kansas City	58	66	.468	16½
Milwaukee	57	67	.460	17½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	70	53	.569	—
Seattle	63	58	.521	6
Oakland	61	65	.484	10½
California	56	66	.459	13½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	76	46	.623	—
Montreal	66	55	.545	9½
New York	58	66	.468	19
Florida	57	66	.463	19½
Philadelphia	49	75	.395	28
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	66	57	.537	—
St. Louis	66	57	.537	—
Cincinnati	61	59	.508	3½
Chicago	60	61	.496	5
Pittsburgh	52	70	.426	13½
WEST DIVISION				
Los Angeles	66	57	.537	—
San Diego	66	59	.528	1
Colorado	62	61	.504	4
San Francisco	52	68	.433	12½

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore 000 000 734—14 19 0
Oakland 000 011 001—3 7 1
(First Game)
Erickson and Hoiles; Wasdin, Groom (7), Fletcher (7), Wengert (9), Reyes (9) and Steinbach. HRs—Baltimore, Hoiles (21). Oakland, Berroa 2 (33).

Baltimore 020 110 000 1—5 12 0
Oakland 001 101 001 0—4 9 0
(10 innings)
Krivda, N. Rodriguez (4), Mills (6), Orosco (7), R. Myers (9) and Devarez; Johns, Chouinard (6), Mohler (10) and Molina. W—R. Myers, 2-3. L—Mohler, 4-1. HRs—Baltimore, Murray (19). Oakland, Berroa (34).

Chicago 003 220 000—7 11 1
Milwaukee 303 000 03x—9 11 0
(First Game)
Alvarez, Darwin (6), Bertotti (7), Simas (7), Levine (8) and Karkovice; Eldred, Miranda (6), Fetters (9), Villone (9) and Stinnett, Levis (7). Nilsson (9). W— Miranda, 6-5. L—Levine, 0-1. Sv— Villone (1). HRs— Chicago, D. Martinez (8), Guillen (3).

Chicago 000 000 011—2 8 1
Milwaukee 000 011 10x—3 5 0
Tapani, R. Hernandez (8) and Borders; VanEgmond, Villone (8), Fetters (9) and Levis. W—VanEgmond, 2-3. L—Tapani, 11-7. Sv— Fetters (21). HR— Milwaukee, Js.Valentin (19).

California 202 000 020—6 10 0
Boston 001 100 100—3 4 1
D.Springer, Holtz (7), Percival (9) and Fabregas; Wakefield, Brandenburg (8), Lacy (9) and Stanley. W—D. Springer, 3-1. L—Wakefield, 10-11. Sv—Percival (30). HRs—California, Salmon (26), C.Davis (23), G. Anderson (10). Boston, Cordero (3), Naehring (17), O'Leary (11).

Detroit 000 001 000 000—1 7 0
Cleveland 010 000 000 002—3 7 2
(12 innings)
Lira, M. Myers (9), Lima (9), Eischen (11), R. Lewis (11) and Ausmus; Nagy, Mesa (10), Assenmacher (12) and S. Alomar. W—Assenmacher, 3-2. L—R. Lewis, 3-6. HR—Cleveland, S. Alomar (7).

Toronto 011 010 001 0—4 10 0
Minnesota 000 110 200 1—5 9 0
(10 innings)
Guzman, Risley (7), Quantrill (10) and S. Martinez, O'Brien (7); Radke, Trombley (8), Parra (10) and Walbeck. W—Parra, 4-3. L—Quantrill, 4-12. HRs—Toronto, A. Gonzalez (8). Minnesota, Cordova (10).

Kansas City 000 020 001—3 7 0
Texas 013 000 01x—5 10 0
Haney, Huisman (8), Jacome (8) and Sweeney; Burkett, Stanton (8), Russell (8), Henneman (9) and I. Rodriguez. W—Burkett, 2-0. L—Haney, 9-11. Sv—Henneman (26). HRs—Kansas City, Tucker (11). Texas, J. Gonzalez (35).

Seattle 000 300 120—6 11 0
New York 300 010 010—5 10 1
Hitchcock, Ayala (8), Charlton (9), M. Jackson (9) and Marzano; Key, Wickman (6), Polley (8), J. Nelson (8) and Girardi, Leyritz (9). W—Hitchcock, 12-5. L—Polley, 1-1. Sv—M. Jackson (5). HR— Seattle, Whiten (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston 100 012 130—8 15 1
Chicago 000 010 110—3 12 0
Hampton, X. Hernandez (8) and Eusebio; F.Castillo, Bottenfield (6), T. Adams (8), Wendell (9) and Servais. W—Hampton, 10-7. L—F. Castillo, 5-14. HRs—Houston, Biggio (12). Chicago, Timmons (2).

Pittsburgh 100 000 102—4 8 1
Atlanta 100 040 00x—5 12 0
Neagle, Morel (6), Wainhouse (8) and Kendall; Smoltz, Wohlers (9) and J. Lopez. W— Smoltz, 20-6. L— Neagle, 12-6. Sv— Wohlers (30). HR— Atlanta, A. Jones (1).

Florida 010 100 000—2 7 1
St. Louis 020 102 01x—6 10 0
Rapp, F. Heredia (7), Batista (8) and Siddall; An.Benes, Eckersley (9) and Pagnozzi. W—An.Benes, 13-8. L—Rapp, 6-13. HR—Florida, Colbrunn (9).

Colorado 200 203 001—8 17 0
Cincinnati 021 010 000—4 12 0
Reynoso, Burke (6), S. Reed (7), B. Ruffin (9) and Je.Reed; Salkeld, Service (6), Le.Smith (7), Carrasco (9) and J. Oliver. W—Reynoso, 7-8. L— Salkeld, 6-4. HRs—Colorado, L. Walker (15), Castilla (30).

New York 000 000 307—10 13 2
San Diego 203 046 00x—15 14 1
Person, Wallace (5), DiPoto (6), Byrd (8) and Hundley, Mayne (8); Valenzuela, Hermanson (7), Bergman (9), D. Veras (9) and Flaherty, B. Johnson (7). W—Valenzuela, 10-7. L— Person, 2-4. HRs—N.Y., Tomberlin (9). San Diego, Finley (20), Caminiti (24), G.Vaughn (4), Flaherty (9).

San Francisco 211 001 010—6 10 0
Philadelphia 100 002 001—4 8 0
VanLandingham, Bautista (6), Poole (8), Scott (8), Beck (9) and R.Wilkins; M.Williams, Springer (4), Borland (6), K. Ryan (8) and Santiago. W—VanLandingham, 7-13. L— M. Williams, 4-11. Sv—Beck (25).

Montreal 000 001 100—2 9 1
Los Angeles 310 000 31x—8 10 0
Urbina, Juden (6), Dool (7), Manuel (8) and Spehr, Fletcher (8); Astacio, Osuna (8) and Piazza, Prince (9). W—Astacio, 7-7. L—Urbina, 7-4. HRs—Montreal, Andrews (17). Los Angeles, Curtis (2), Karros (26), Mondesi (18).

SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 000 002 001—3 8 1
Cleveland 100 014 00x—6 7 0
Thompson, Lewis (6), Cummings (7) and Parent; Hershiser, Plunk (7), Mesa (9) and Pena. W—Hershiser, 13-7. L—Thompson, 0-2. Sv— Mesa (30). HR—Cleve., Thome (25).

Seattle 204 300 001—10 12 0
New York 000 021 000—3 8 0
Moyer, Bosio (8) and Marzano; Rogers, Mecir (4), Pavlas (5), Polley (8), Wickman (9) and Girardi. W—Moyer, 9-2. L—Rogers, 10-6. HRs—Seattle, Rodriguez (28), Griffey Jr. (37), Buhner (35). N.Y., B. Williams (23).

California 000 000 000—0 7 1
Boston 000 003 21x—6 7 0
Finley, Gohr (7), Abbott (8) and Fabregas; Clemens and Haselman. W—Clemens, 6-11. L—Finley, 11-12. HR—Boston, Stanley (23).

Baltimore 000 000 100—1 5 1
Oakland 000 210 00x—3 3 0
Coppinger, Mitchin (8), Corbin (8) and Hoiles; Prieto, Groom (9), Acre (9) and Steinbach. W—Prieto, 4-5. L—Coppinger, 7-4. Sv—Acre (1). HRs—Baltimore, Palmeiro (30). Oakland, Steinbach (29).

Kansas City 000 200 020—4 15 1
Texas 000 100 000—1 6 0
Belcher, Macfarlane; K.Hill, Vosberg (8), Valle. W— Belcher, 12-7. L— K. Hill, 13-7.

Toronto 000 001 000—1 4 2
Minnesota 050 022 11x—11 13 0
Hanson, Brow (6) and O'Brien, Mosquera (7); Robertson, Stevens (6), Hansell (9) and Walbeck. W—Robertson, 6-11. L—Hanson, 10-15. HR—Minnesota, D. Hollins (13).

Chicago 011 001 102—6 12 0
Milwaukee 000 100 100—2 10 1
A.Fernandez, R. Hernandez (9) and Karkovice; McDonald, Villone (7), D. Jones (7) and Levis. W—A. Fernandez, 12-7. L—McDonald, 10-8. Sv—R. Hernandez (33). HRs—Chicago, Ventura (28). Milwaukee, Mieske (11), Newfield (3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Florida 000 000 300—3 6 0
St. Louis 001 020 01x—4 10 2
Valdes, Hammond (6), Powell (7) and Natal, Siddall (7); Osborne, Bailey (7), Mathews (8), Eckersley (9) and Pagnozzi. W— Mathews, 2-4. L— Powell, 3-1. Sv—Eckersley (20). HR—St. Louis, Gant (25).

Colorado 000 201 000—3 6 0
Cincinnati 100 020 20x—5 9 0
(First Game)
Bailey, M. Munoz (7), Holmes (7) and Owens; Smiley, Carrasco (8), J.Brantley (9) and J. Oliver. W—Smiley, 11-10. L—M. Munoz, 0-2. Sv—J. Brantley (33). HRs—Colorado, Burks (33), Bichette (22).

Colorado 003 000 011—5 13 1
Cincinnati 100 001 07x—9 14 0
Freeman, Leskanic (6), M. Munoz (8), S. Reed (8), Burke (8) and Je.Reed; Carrara, Service (6), Shaw (8), Le.Smith (9) and Taubensee. W—Shaw, 5-4. L—S. Reed, 3-3. HRs—Colorado, Burks (34), L.Walker (16), Bichette (23). Cincinnati, Taubensee (8), R. Sanders (14), Branson (7), Larkin (22).

Houston 003 000 000—3 7 0
Chicago 422 001 30x—12 13 1
Kile, Morman (3), Brocail (4), To.Jones (6), X. Hernandez (7), W.Wagner (8), Knorr; Trachsel, Servais. W— Trachsel, 11-6. L—Kile L. 10-7. HR— Chicago, Gonzalez (10).

Pittsburgh 000 000 010—1 5 2
Atlanta 123 010 00x—7 7 0
Ruebel, Wainhouse (4), Morel (6), Plesac (7), Cordova (8) and Kendall; Bielecki, Hartgraves (6), McMichael (8), Borowski (9) and J.Lopez. W—Bielecki, 4-2. L—Ruebel, 1-1. HRs—Atlanta, Dye (7), Klesko (29).

San Francisco 304 000 100—8 11 0
Philadelphia 003 001 000—4 11 0
Watson, Dewey (6), Scott (8), Poole (9), Beck (9) and Lampkin; Hunter, Mitchell (3), R. Jordan (6), Parrett (7), Bottalico (9) and Santiago. W—Watson, 8-10. L—Hunter, 1-4. Sv—Beck (26). HRs—San Francisco, Bonds (33). Philadelphia, Santiago (22).

New York 014 000 002—7 12 1
San Diego 000 012 000—3 12 0
M.Clark, Mlicki (6), D. Henry (8) and Hundley; Tl.Worrell, Bergman (6), Blair (7), Bochtler (9) and Flaherty. W—M. Clark, 12-9. L—Tl.Worrell, 7-6. Sv—D. Henry (8).

Montreal 000 200 301—6 8 2
Los Angeles 300 003 001—7 10 1
Fassero, Dyer (7), Rojas (8), D. Veres (9) and Webster; D.Fletcher (7); R.Martinez, Dreifort (7), Guthrie (8), Td.Worrell (9) and Piazza. W—Td.Worrell, 4-5. L—D. Veres, 4-3. HR—Los Angeles, Piazza (30).

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Hiroshima	55	42	0	.567	—
Yomiuri	56	43	0	.566	—
Chunichi	55	43	0	.561	½
Yakult	49	50	0	.495	7
Yokohama	41	58	0	.414	15
Hanshin	40	60	0	.400	16½

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Yokohama 10, Hiroshima 2
Hanshin 5, Chunichi 4
Yomiuri 4, Yakult 2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Yokohama 5, Hiroshima 2
Yomiuri 5, Yakult 0
Chunichi 6, Hanshin 1

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Nippon Ham	58	43	2	.573	—
Orix	52	41	4	.557	2
Kintetsu	47	48	1	.495	8
Lotte	46	50	2	.480	9½
Daiei	45	55	1	.450	12½
Seibu	42	53	4	.444	13

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Kintetsu 10, Nippon Ham 2
Orix 10, Daiei 0
Lotte 3, Seibu 2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Nippon Ham 5, Kintetsu 3
Orix 8, Daiei 6
Lotte 5, Seibu 4

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet

All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:

http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

PRESEASON

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Buffalo	2	1	0	.667	66	29
Indianapolis	2	2	0	.500	62	60
Miami	1	1	0	.500	34	34
New England	1	1	0	.500	38	31
N.Y. Jets	1	2	0	.333	42	67
CENTRAL						
Baltimore	2	1	0	.667	69	53
Cincinnati	2	1	0	.667	66	45
Houston	2	1	0	.667	70	59
Pittsburgh	2	2	0	.500	56	57
Jacksonville	0	2	0	.000	27	41
WEST						
Denver	3	0	0	1.000	80	48
Kansas City	2	1	0	.667	104	46
Seattle	2	1	0	.667	56	51
San Diego	2	2	0	.500	85	59
Oakland	1	3	0	.250	85	89

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Philadelphia	1	1	0	.500	39	33
Arizona	1	2	0	.333	26	68
N.Y. Giants	1	2	0	.333	57	67
Washington	1	2	0	.333	49	69
Dallas	1	3	0	.250	51	117
CENTRAL						
Green Bay	3	0	0	1.000	65	39
Detroit	2	1	0	.667	90	71
Minnesota	1	1	0	.500	35	55
Chicago	1	2	0	.333	57	82
Tampa Bay	1	2	0	.333	29	26
WEST						
St. Louis	2	1	0	.667	61	56
New Orleans	2	2	0	.500	63	97
San Francisco	1	1	0	.500	33	33
Atlanta	1	2	0	.333	44	41
Carolina	1	2	0	.333	58	76

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Cincinnati 28, Washington 7
Detroit 34, Houston 23

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Pittsburgh 13, Tampa Bay 3
Green Bay 17, Baltimore 15
Buffalo 24, Carolina 0
Indianapolis 15, Seattle 13
New Orleans 31, Chicago 21
Denver 23, Dallas 3
New York Jets 13, New York Giants 6
St. Louis 34, Kansas City 30
San Diego 32, Arizona 10

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
Toronto	7	1	0	278	167	14
Hamilton	4	3	0	207	253	8
Montreal	4	4	0	231	221	8
Ottawa	1	7	0	139	266	2
WESTERN DIVISION						
Calgary	7	1	0	327	135	14
Edmonton	5	3	0	194	133	10
Winnipeg	5	3	0	195	224	10
Saskatchewan	2	6	0	148	233	4
British Columbia	1	7	0	165	252	2

FRIDAY'S RESULT

Calgary 47, Hamilton 10

SATURDAY'S RESULT

Edmonton 25, Saskatchewan 8

SOCCER

GERMAN BUNDESLIGA

Bochum 1, Duisburg 0
Stuttgart 4, Schalke 0
Hansa Rostock 2, Karlsruhe 2
Freiburg 3, Werder Bremen 2
Munich 1860 2, Hamburg 1
Bayer Leverkusen 4, Borussia Dortmund 2
St Pauli 1, Bayern Munich 2
Borussia Moenchen. 0, Arminia Bielefeld 0
Duesseldorf 0, Cologne 3

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Arsenal 2, West Ham 0
Blackburn 0, Tottenham 2
Coventry 0, Nottingham Forest 3
Derby 3, Leeds 3
Everton 2, Newcastle 0
Middlesbrough 3, Liverpool 3
Sheffield Wednesday 2, Aston Villa 1
Sunderland 0, Leicester 0
Wimbledon 0, Manchester United 3
Southampton 0, Chelsea 0

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Le Havre 1, Marseille 1
Auxerre 2, Lille 0
Paris SG 2, Caen 0
Lens 3, Nancy 1
Bastia 1, Guingamp 0
Cannes 1, Nantes 1
Metz 1, Bordeaux 1
Rennes 3, Nice 1
Lyon 2, Strasbourg 0

STANDINGS: Lens 6, Bastia 6, Auxerre 6, Paris SG 6, Monaco 4, Marseille 4, Cannes 4, Bordeaux 4, Lyon 3, Rennes 3, Lille 3, Montp. 2, Nantes 1, Le Havre 1, Metz 1, Guingamp 1, Nancy 0, Nice 0, Strasbourg 0, Caen 0.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION

Celtic 4, Raith 1
Dundee United 0, Hibernian 1
Dunfermline 2, Rangers 5
Hearts 3, Kilmarnock 2
Motherwell 2, Aberdeen 2

DUTCH SUPERCUP

PSV Eindhoven 3, Ajax Amsterdam 0

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

New England 2, Colorado 0
Tampa Bay 3, New York-New Jersey 1

STANDINGS: Eastern— Tampa Bay 42, NY-NJ 30, Washington 28, New England 24, Columbus 19. Western— L.A. 39, Kansas City 39, Dallas 37, San Jose 31, Colorado 28.

TENNIS

ACURA CLASSIC
IN MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIF.
QUARTERFINALS

Anke Huber (2), Germany, def. Irina Spirlea (6), Romania, 6-3, 6-7 (1-7), 6-4; Lindsay Davenport (4), U.S., def. Amanda Coetzer (5), South Africa, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3; Karina Habsudova (7), Slovakia, def. Kimiko Date (3), Japan, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

SEMIFINALS

Davenport def. Steffi Graf (1), Germany, 6-3, 6-3; Huber def. Habsudova 7-6 (7-3), 6-3.

PILOT PEN
IN NEW HAVEN, CONN.
QUARTERFINALS

Alex O'Brien, U.S., def. Yevgeny Kafelnikov (1), Russia, 6-4, 6-4; Jan Siemerink (10), Netherlands, def. Richard Krajicek (2), Netherlands, 7-6 (7-3), 6-2; Wayne Ferreira (4), South Africa, def. Daniel Vacek (12), Czech Republic, 6-2, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3; Mark Philippoussis (14), Australia, def. Marc Rosset (6), Switzerland, 6-2, 6-3.

SEMIFINALS

Siemerink def. Ferreira 6-3, 3-6, 6-3; O'Brien def. Philippoussis 7-6 (7-4), 6-7 (4-7), 6-4.

RCA CHAMPIONSHIPS
IN INDIANAPOLIS
QUARTERFINALS

Bohdan Ulihrach (13), Czech Republic, def. Alex Corretja (11), Spain, 6-4, 7-5; Goran Ivanisevic (2), Croatia, def. Lionel Roux, France, 6-7 (5-7), 7-6 (7-5), 6-2; Pete Sampras (1), U.S., def. Tommy Haas, Germany, 6-3, 6-4; Todd Martin (5), U.S., def. Thomas Enqvist (4), Sweden, 6-3, 1-6, 7-6 (7-3).

SEMIFINALS

Sampras def. Ulihrach 6-1, 6-4; Ivanisevic def. Martin 6-2, 6-4.

CROATIA OPEN
IN UMAG
QUARTERFINALS

Slava Dosedel (7), Czech Republic, def. Alberto Costa (1), Spain, 6-3, 6-4; Christian Ruud, Norway, def. Gustavo Kuerten, Brazil, 7-5, 6-4; Carlos Moya (4), Spain, def. Marco Aurelio Gorriz, Spain, 6-2, 6-1; Felix Mantilla (3), Spain, def. Gilbert Schaller, Austria, 6-3, 7-6 (8-6).

SEMIFINALS

Moya def. Ruud 6-1, 6-2; Mantilla def. Dosedel 4-2, retired.

FINAL

Moya def. Mantilla 6-0, 7-6 (7-4).

GOLF

Czech Open

Leading final scores after Sunday's fourth round of the 750,000-pound (dlrs 1,162 million) Czech Open on the 6,157-meter, par-71 Marianske Lazne golf club course in Marianske Lazne:

J. Lomas, England	69-68-69-66—272
D. Chopra, Sweden	70-69-65-69—273
D. Hospital, Spain	68-70-69-67—274
R. Russell, Scotland	69-70-71-66—276
P. Teravainen, U.S.	73-69-69-66—277
J. Spence, England	67-71-69-70—277
L. Westwood, England	75-67-66-69—277
P. Mitchell, England	70-65-70-72—277
Gary Orr, Scotland	71-67-66-74—278
Gary Evans, England	70-68-71-69—278

CYCLING

Leeds Classic

Leading results in the 235-km Leeds Classic World Cup race on Sunday:

1, Andrea Ferrigato, Italy, Roslotto, five hours, 43 minutes, 13 seconds; 2, Max Sciandri, Britain, Motorola, one second behind; 3, Johan Museeuw, Belgium, Mapei, 20 seconds; 4, Lance Armstrong, U.S., Motorola, same time; 5, Michele Bartoli, Italy, Magnificio s.t.; 6, Davide Rebellin, Italy, Team Polti, s.t; 7, Marco Fincato, Italy, Roslotto, s.t.; 8, Andrea Tafi, Italy, Mapei, s.t.; 9, Marco Milesi, Italy, Brescialat, one minute, 1 sec; 10, Stefano Colage, Italy, Refin, 1:09.

World Cup Standings (After 7 races): 1, Museeuw, 137 points; 2, Stefano Zanini, Italy, Gewiss, 88; 3, Bartoli 73; 4, Alexandre Gontchenkov, Russia, Roslotto-ZG Mobili, 67; 5, Fabio Baldato, Italy, Magificio MG-Techno, 65; 6, Ferrigato 62; 7, Armstrong 61; 8, Gabriele Colombo, Italy, Gewiss, 58; 9, Andrei Tchmil, Ukraine, Lotto, 56; 10, Fabiano Fontanelli, Italy, Magificio, 54.

RUGBY

RUGBY UNION
IN DURBAN

New Zealand 23, South Africa 19

IN EDINBURGH

Barbarians 48, Scotland 45

EUROPEAN SUPER LEAGUE

Warrington 42, Oldham 24
Castleford 22, Paris 16
London 13, Wigan 34

The Week Ahead

Monday, Aug. 19

TENNIS, Toronto — Canadian Open, through Aug. 25; Commack, N.Y. — Hamlet Challenge Cup, through Aug. 25; San Diego, Calif. — Toshiba Classic, through Aug. 25.

Tuesday, Aug. 20

RUGBY UNION, Potchefstroom, South Africa — Western Transvaal vs. New Zealand.

SOCCER, Various sites — UEFA Cup, Qualifying Round, Second Leg, Group A: Apoel Nicosia vs. Iraklis Salonica; Glasgow Celtic vs. FC Kosice; Haka of Valkeakoski vs. Legia Warszawa; Lokomotiv Sofia vs. Rapid Bucharest; Odense Boldklub vs. Sliema Wanderers. Group B: Moscow Spartak vs. Croatia Zagreb; Molde vs. Dinamo Tbilisi; Vardar vs. Halmstads BK; Mura vs. Lyngby; National Bucharest vs. Partizan Belgrade. Group C: Barry Town vs. Budapest Vasutas; FC Jazz vs. Dynamo Moscow; Dinamo-93 Minsk vs. Helsingborg; Aberdeen vs. Zalgiris Vilnius. Group D: FC Lantana vs. FC Aarau; Besiktas vs. Dinamo Minsk; Torpedo Moscow vs. Hadjuk Split; Chernomorets Odessa vs. HJK Helsinki. Group E: CSKA Moscow vs. Akranes; Volvodina vs. Casino Graz; Anorthosis Famagusta vs. Neuchatel Xamax; SK Hutnik Krakow vs. Sigma Olomouc. Group F: FK Bodo-Glimt vs. Beitar Jerusalem; Malmo FF vs. FC Skonto; Trabzonspor vs. Slovan Bratislava; Slavia Sofia vs. Tirol Innsbruck.

Wednesday, Aug. 21:

SOCCER, European Champions Cup, Qualifying Round, Second Leg: Steaua Bucharest vs. Club Bruges; Alania Vladikavkas vs. Glasgow Rangers; Ferencvaros vs. IFK Goteborg; Slavia Prague vs. Grasshoppers Zurich; Fenerbahce vs. Maccabi Tel Aviv; Rosenborg vs. Panathinaikos; Dynamo Kiev vs. Rapid Vienna; Brondby vs. Widzew Lodz.

Thursday, Aug. 22:

GOLF, Stuttgart, Germany — German Open, through Aug. 25; Akron, Ohio — NEC World Series of Golf, through Aug. 25; Surrey, British Columbia (Canada) — Greater Vancouver Open, through Aug. 25.

CRICKET, London — cricket, third test, England vs. Pakistan, through Aug. 26.

SOCCER, European Cup Winners Cup, Qualifying Round, Second Leg: Shelbourne vs. FK Branr; Flamurtari vs. Chelmlon Humanne; Hapoel Ironi Rishon vs. FC Constructorul; Havnar Boltfelag vs. Dynamo Batumi; Sparta Prague vs. Glentoran; MyPa 47 vs. Karabakh Agdam; Sloga Jugomagnat vs. Kispest Honved; AEK Larnaca vs. Kotaik Abovian; Ruch Chorzow vs. Llansantffraid; FC Reykjavik vs. MPCC Mozyr; Levski Sofia vs. Olimpija; Hearts of Midlothian vs. Red Star; Niva Vinnitsa vs. Sadam Tallinn; Kareda Siauliai vs. Sion; Vaduz vs. FC Universitate; Gloria Bistrita vs. Valleta; Luxembourg vs. FC Varteks.

Friday, Aug. 23:

SOCCER, Nyon, Switzerland — UEFA, European Cups draw for first round.

Saturday Aug. 24:

RUGBY UNION, Pretoria, South Africa — test match, South Africa vs. New Zealand; Cardiff, Wales — Barbarians vs. Wales.

Sunday, Aug. 25:

AUTO RACING, Spa-Francorchamps — Belgian Grand Prix.

CYCLING, Zurich, Switzerland — Zurich Championship.

SOCCER, Osaka — exhibition, Japan vs. Uruguay.

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صكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Cards Sweep Marlins

Braves Stop Pirates in 14 Innings

The Associated Press

Todd Stottlemyre took a no-hitter into the seventh inning and Gary Gaetti homered Sunday as the St. Louis Cardinals completed their first sweep of Florida with a 5-3 victory over the Marlins.

Stottlemyre (11-8) held the Marlins without a hit until Devon White singled with one out in the seventh. The right-hander allowed four hits in 7⅔ innings, struck out seven and walked four.

Dennis Eckersley loaded the bases with one out in the ninth but got Gary Sheffield hit into a game-ending double play for his 21st save.

Florida starter Al Leiter (12-11) allowed three runs and seven hits in 6⅔ innings.

Sheffield hit his 35th homer for the Marlins.

Gaetti, who turns 38 on Monday, hit his 17th homer of the season in the second inning to make it 1-0.

Braves 2, Pirates 1 In Atlanta, Chipper Jones, hitless in his first six at-bats, singled home the winning run in the 14th inning to give the Braves the victory over Pittsburgh.

The Braves have won four in a row and seven of eight.

After the Pirates wasted a leadoff double in the top of the 14th, the Braves took advantage of an error to win it.

Reds 9, Rockies 4 In Cincinnati, Kevin Mitchell's three-run homer and Joe Oliver's three-run double sent Cincinnati to its third victory over Colorado in 24 hours.

The Reds matched their season high by moving three games over .500 (62-59). Their record has been that good only one other time this season: at 8-5 on April 15.

The defending NL Central champions have won 18 of 28 to move back into contention.

Third-place Colorado is slipping in the NL West because it cannot win on the road. The Rockies have lost seven of eight, all on the road, and have the most road losses in the league at 22-43.

Phillies 7, Giants 6 In Philadelphia, rookie Wendell Magee Jr., who entered the game because of an injury, went 2-for-4 and drove in two runs as the Phillies averted a series sweep by rallying to beat San Francisco.

Philadelphia, which ended a 10-game homestand with only two victories, scored five unearned runs to hand Giants' starter Mark Gardner (10-5) his first day-game loss in eight decisions this season.

Toby Borland (6-3) got the victory with two scoreless innings of relief, and Ricky Bottalico pitched the ninth for his 27th save.

As they did in winning the first two games of the series, the Giants jumped out to a first-inning lead when Barry Bonds hit a two-run homer.

It was Bonds' 34th homer of the season and his 24th at Veterans Stadium, moving him to within two of Gary Carter's record for Vet homers by an opponent.

In games played Saturday:

Mets 7, Padres 3 In Monterrey, Mexico, fielders from both teams had trouble all night with the lights at Estadio Monterrey. New York sent San Diego scrambling early with eight hits and five runs in the second and third innings en route to a victory.

The Padres' left fielder, Greg Vaughn, said the lights left much to be desired. "It was dark," he said. "You'd see it off the bat and then you'd have no idea where it was. I was just running in any direction. Hopefully I would see it coming back."

The Padres' manager, Bruce Bochy, said the team's only complaint with the series being moved from San Diego was that the stadium's lights weren't up to major-league standards.

The fans got to see Rickey Henderson in action. He pinch hit for Tim Worrell (7-6) and singled, stole second and scored on Gwynn's single. Henderson is baseball's career stolen-base leader, which in Spanish is *"maximo robador de bases de todos los tiempos."*

After Henderson scored, the scoreboard flashed *"Padrisimo,"* Mexican slang that means "super cool."

Cardinals 4, Marlins 3 Pinch-hitter Royce Clayton drove in the go-ahead run with a single off second baseman Luis Castillo's glove in the eighth inning, lifting the St. Louis over Florida.

Rookie Edgar Renteria's team-record hitting streak for the Marlins ended at 22 games. He went 0-for-4.

Luis Alicea tripled off the glove of center fielder Devon White with two outs in the Cardinals eighth, and Clayton followed with his single off Jay Powell.

Cubs 12, Astros 3 Luis Gonzalez homered, tripled and drove in five runs against his former team, and Steve Trachsel won his fourth straight decision as Chicago beat Houston.

Jose Hernandez's bases-loaded single capped a four-run first.

Gonzalez, traded to the Cubs from Houston last year, hit a two-run homer in the second, an RBI single in the third and a two-run triple in the seventh.

Reds 5, Rockies 3; Reds 9, Rockies 5 Eddie Taubensee, Reggie Sanders, Jeff Branson and Barry Larkin homered in the eighth inning as Cincinnati rallied for its fourth sweep in four doubleheaders this season. Thomas Howard had three hits in the opener.

Larry Walker and Dante Bichette hit consecutive homers off Giovanni Carrara to help the Rockies take a 4-2 lead into the eighth inning of the second game, but Steve Reed (3-3) gave up homers to Taubensee and Sanders within three pitches, putting the Reds ahead.

Jeff Shaw (5-4) got the victory despite giving up a run in the eighth.

Braves 7, Pirates 1 Ryan Klesko and Jermaine Dye each hit two-run homers, and Mike Bielecki pitched five scoreless innings.

Bielecki (4-2) allowed three hits, walked four and struck out five. Dean Hartgraves gave up a hit in two innings, and Greg McMichael gave up an RBI grounder by Dave Clark in the eighth.

Giants 8, Phillies 4 Barry Bonds hit a three-run homer and reached 100 RBIs for the sixth time in seven seasons.

Bonds hit his 33d homer in the first inning, raising his RBI total to 102. The only time he missed 100 RBIs in the last seven years was during the strike-shortened 1994 season.

Dodgers 7, Expos 6 Mike Piazza, victimized by a game-tying double steal in the top of the ninth, homered in the bottom of the inning to win the game.

With the Dodgers leading 6-5, Moises Alou and David Segui opened the ninth with singles off Todd Worrell. Alou then scored the tying run on a double steal.

Piazza, struck out by Jeff Fassero in his three previous at-bats, connected for his 30th homer against David Veres (4-3). It was the third game-ending homer of Piazza's career.



Brian Snyder/Reuters

Roger Clemens of the Red Sox, en route to a 6-0 victory at Fenway Park.

Tigers Can't Get a Break: Indians Beat Them Again

The Associated Press

Jim Thome hit two homers, including his first career grand slam, and drove in a career-high six runs as the Cleveland Indians beat the Detroit Tigers, 11-3, on Sunday for the 14th straight time at Jacobs Field.

Thome, who also homered on Saturday, went 4-for-5 and 7-for-11 in the series. The home runs were his 26th and 27th of the season.

The Indians improved to 9-0 against Detroit this season. The Tigers dropped to 1-18 at the ballpark since it opened in 1994.

Chad Ogea (7-4), who one-hit Seattle in eight innings 10 days ago, went six innings for the victory and has allowed only five earned runs in his last 20 1-3 innings.

Thome's first homer in the third inning came with controversy. A fan reached over the railing and touched the ball, and the umpire ruled it a double. The Cleveland manager, Mike Hargrove, charged out of the dugout, arguing correctly that the ball was above the fence and persuaded the umpire to change his call.

Leading 6-3 in the eighth, Cleveland added a run on Omar Vizquel's RBI single. Then Thome made it 11-3 with his slam to right off Gregg Olson.

Blue Jays 6, Twins 2 In Minneapolis, Pat Hentgen pitched his major league-leading seventh complete game and Toronto stopped Minnesota's winning streak at five.

Ed Sprague hit his 30th homer and Carlos Delgado also hit a two-run homer for the Blue Jays.

Hentgen (15-7) won for the ninth time in 10 starts. He gave up six hits, tied his season high with seven strikeouts and walked none.

Hentgen, who retired 12 of 13 batters in the middle innings, has lost just once since July 1. He improved to 6-1 lifetime against Minnesota.

Sprague hit a two-run homer in the sixth for a 3-1 lead. He followed a double by Joe Carter with a high drive into the left-field seats off Rick Aguilera.

In games played Saturday:

Red Sox 6, Angels 0 Roger Clemens pitched his 37th career shutout, closing to within one of Cy Young for the most in team history, as the Red Sox posted their 11th victory in 14 games, beating California.

"That's why I love pitching around here," said Clemens, who allowed seven singles, walked three and fanned nine. "It's rich in tradition with all the guys that have been here."

Clemens pitched his first shutout since April 1994 and his third complete game of the season. In the first five scoreless innings, he battled the Angels' pitcher, Chuck Finley, in the late-afternoon sunshine, which made the center-field background tough for the hitters.

Mariners 10, Yankees 3 Alex Rodriguez's towering two-run homer in the first inning set the tone as Seattle routed New York, which has suddenly found itself in a pennant race.

Jay Buhner added a three-run homer and Ken Griffey Jr. had a two-run shot for the Mariners, who built a 9-0 lead in four innings and won their second straight road game after a 1-8 homestand.

Jamie Moyer (9-2) limited the Yankees to eight hits in 7⅓ innings. The 33-year-old left-hander, acquired for the stretch in a July 30 trade with Boston, is 2-1 with the Mariners.

Griffey's 37th homer was the team's 183d this season, a Mariner record.

Athletics 3, Orioles 1 Ariel Prieto pitched four-hit ball for 8⅓ innings, and Terry Steinbach homered as the Oakland Athletics snapped a season-high five-game losing streak.

Prieto blanked the Orioles — who had outscored Oakland, 37-11, in taking the first three games in the series — on two hits through six innings. Rafael Palmeiro hit his 30th home run in the seventh for Baltimore, which had won five in a row.

Indians 6, Tigers 3 Jim Thome hit his 25th homer, doubled and drove in two runs as Cleveland beat Detroit for the 13th straight time at Jacobs Field.

Orel Hershiser (13-7) sent the Tigers to their sixth loss in a row overall.

Hershiser improved to 9-3 in his last 14 starts. Jose Mesa got one out for his 30th save.

Royals 4, Rangers 1 Tim Belcher pitched a six-hitter, and Kansas City stopped the Rangers' seven-game winning streak.

Belcher (12-7) walked none and struck out five in his second complete game of the season. He did it against a team that began the night batting an AL-leading .292.

White Sox 6, Brewers 2 Robin Ventura homered for his 1,000th career hit, and Chicago snapped a three-game losing streak.

Ventura, who also had a run-scoring single in the third, hit his 28th homer in the sixth off Ben McDonald (10-8).

Twins 11, Blue Jays 1 Dave Hollins hit a two-run homer, and Minnesota took advantage of two errors in a five-run second inning to rout Toronto. Paul Molitor and Marty Cordova also drove in two runs apiece for the Twins, who have won four straight and 11 of their last 13.

Majors Look South of the Border

Mexico Offers Fans, Enthusiasm and a New Market

New York Times Service

Vantage Point / CLAIRE SMITH

MONTERREY, Mexico — Joe McIlvaine, the general manager of the New York Mets, sat in Monterrey Stadium, chatting up fans in fluent Spanish and drinking in the scene of Major League Baseball, Mexican-style.

For the first time ever, a regular-season major league game was being played in a country other than the United States or Canada. And Monterrey, the proud host of a three-game weekend series between the San Diego Padres and the Mets, was putting on a show.

Thus, the mariachi band playing atop the third-base dugout. Thus the endless stream of clowns dancing up and down the aisles and the green, red and white Mexican flags waving in the bleachers.

A genuine surge of energy and enthusiasm and chants of "Toro, Toro, Toro," rolled through the crowd of 23,000 not because of the presence of a matador, but because of Fernando Valenzuela, the starting pitcher for the Padres and arguably the most popular son of Mexico ever to play in the majors.

"Man, I love baseball in Latin America," waxed McIlvaine, a veteran of the winter leagues across Central America and the Caribbean rim. Suddenly, all of major-league baseball feels the same way, enamored with and intrigued with everything Hispanic, especially Mexico.

Mexico, steeped in Spanish and Indian culture and associated more often with football, or soccer as Americans know it, is suddenly viewed as a potential baseball gold mine, one filled with millions of untapped ticket and memorabilia buyers and, even more enticing, potential homes for the expansion teams that baseball hopes to field come the new millennium.

BUT LEN Coleman, the president of the National League, took pains to caution that baseball has not yet set a round of expansion after Phoenix and Tampa-St. Petersburg enter the majors in 1998. Nor would he call this series a make-or-break test for Monterrey or Mexico.

Yet, he said: "Mexico is not only on our minds, but in our hearts. We love the enthusiasm and we relish the opportunity to explore the possibilities."

And, said McIlvaine, sizing up Latin America as a whole: "If I had to handicap the potential cites right now, I'd have to say Monterrey because there's already talk about it. You just don't hear anything like that about Venezuela, the Dominican Republic or Puerto Rico."

Indeed, John Harrington of the Boston Red Sox, who heads the owners' expansion committee, this spring offered for baseball's "A" list both Mexico City — a city of 12 million people to the south — and Monterrey, a metropolis of 3.2 million in northeast Mexico, ahead of a host of medium-sized cities in the continental United States and Canada.

The interest in Latin America generally and Monterrey specifically stems from a surge of restlessness and stagnation felt throughout the majors, thanks to decades of labor strife and increasing disenchantment with the game in the United States and Canada.

For those reasons, expanding the game tops the lists not only of owners, but also of players and of a union that has traditionally supported expansion. Certainly growth could be realized by increased marketing within the contiguous 48 states and Canada. But, said Padres veteran Tony Gwynn: "It is in the best interests of baseball to grow internationally."

Gwynn, a former union representative who urged players-association officials to support the Padres-driven visit here, added: "Baseball's in prime position now to move forward and start doing some of the things we really should have done five years ago. They could take this game to another level and become a better game."

THE GOAL could be the kind of growth that basketball, football and hockey achieved, seemingly ages ago. "You know *how* baseball is," Gwynn laughed. "We're always like the last ones to do things."

Now, however, the sport that prides itself on playing without a clock seems to hear one ticking. And the sense that time is running out has prompted the sudden extension of welcoming hands-across-the-border.

So it is that the Padres, thinking of markets to their south, set out to do more than just offer ticket packages and bus services to fans from Tijuana and Baja California. The NL West leaders jumped at an opportunity to spread their fan base to central Mexico.

Not surprisingly, the Padres already have company. "We're definitely interested in doing something like this," said Roland Hemond, the senior executive vice president of baseball operations and, in a sense, an advance scout here for the Arizona Diamondbacks, a team not set to play until 1998. "No one's any closer than us."

Actually, Monterrey, 143 miles (230 kilometers) from the border town of Laredo, Texas, is closer to Houston's Astros than to Phoenix. "I would guess the Padres, Astros and ourselves would probably be the three candidates in terms of interest," said Blake Edwards, the Diamondbacks' head of sales and marketing. "But I don't think anyone necessarily has to claim it. It's big enough to go around. And we'll certainly be looking for opportunities to come to Mexico."

Mexican officials are optimistic. "Tonight proved that Monterrey has the capacity, that Monterrey has the communications systems, that it has good hotels and good facilities to be in the major leagues," said Pepe Maiz, owner of the Mexican summer- league champion Monterrey Sultanes, after more than 23,000 fans filled six-year-old Monterrey Stadium to capacity.

Maiz is in a partnership with Juan Manuel Ley, owner of the winter-league champion Culiacan club, in seeking an expansion team. It won't be a first time for Maiz, who applied for a team in 1995 when the Diamondbacks and Tampa Bay Devil Rays were born.

Maiz admits that initial attempt had more to do with learning the process than with reality. After all, Mexico's economy was in a meltdown then.

If the exodus of Mexican workers into the United States is not enough proof that the Mexican economy is still soft, the markets here obviously can bear little burden. Sultanes' game tickets, for instance, range from $1 to $9. The Mets-Padres series saw a markup, but only to the equivalent of $4 to $18. A beer or a soda cost a mere 5 pesos, or about 80 cents. Hamburgers, generous in size, could be had for 15 pesos.

"To create perfect conditions, to have a big-league circumstances at this point would be very difficult," admitted Roberto Magdeleno, general manager of the Sultanes.

Maiz, whose investment in the future included a joint venture with the Padres to pump $100,000 worth of improvements into his park, remains optimistic. "As soon as the economy recovers, we have the potential to pay major league figures. And we know, sooner or later, Monterrey will get a major league baseball team. If not in the next expansion, then the next. We expect to be there."

So, too, do major league players, but with no small amount of trepidation. "When you're so used to living in the States, coming here with the language differences, the cultural differences, to worry about the food and the water, it will be really hard to convince a guy to come here," said the Mets' relief pitcher John Franco. "When you've got to worry about brushing your teeth every day, or leaving your family here when you go on the road, I don't know."

Union officials will have to worry, though. Gene Orza, the player association's second in command, said: "Monterrey has the two principal ingredients for expansion: a lot of people and a lot of enthusiasm for baseball. Are economic standards today up to major league levels? It's hard to say.

"But players, for the opportunity to play true major-league baseball, have always been willing to make sacrifices. And there are elements of this enterprise that would make one hope that this could be a major league city."



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TOMORROW: STYLE

Herald International Tribune

SPORTS

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WORLD ROUNDUP

Deal for Barkley?

BASKETBALL The Houston Rockets' summer-long pursuit of Charles Barkley is about to bear fruit, according to a published report Sunday that said the Phoenix Suns' would trade the All-Star forward for four players.

The Arizona Republic, citing an unidentified source in Houston, said the four-for-one swap would likely be announced Monday if details could be worked out.

The report said Houston would send point guard Sam Cassell and forwards Robert Horry, Mark Bryant and Chucky Brown to Phoenix. All four players are to become free agents after this season. *(AP)*

Chelsea Plays to a Draw

SOCCER Ruud Gullit's debut as manager of Chelsea, an English Premier League club sporting the Italian transfers Gianlucca Vialli and Roberto Di Matteo, finished in a scoreless draw Sunday against Southampton. Matthew Le Tissier of Southhampton hit the crossbar early in the match and Vialli hit a post in the second half.

• PSV Eindhoven beat Ajax Amsterdam, 3-0, Sunday in the Dutch Supercup. Ajax had won the cup the last three seasons. In the German Bundesliga, Cologne defeated Dusseldorf by a score of 3-0. *(AP, Reuters)*

Bledsoe Leads Patriots

FOOTBALL Drew Bledsoe threw for 148 yards and two touchdowns in the first half Sunday as the New England Patriots knocked Philadelphia quarterback Rodney Peete out of the game and beat the Eagles, 37-10.

Bledsoe completed 14 of 21 passes, and Curtis Martin ran for 52 of his 56 yards in the first half. Ben Coates caught five passes for 65 yards, including a 25-yard touchdown that made it 14-0 with 40 seconds left in the half. *(AP)*

(For Saturday's NFL results, see Page 18)

New Zealand Triumphs

RUGBY New Zealand was able to weather a late storm to take first blood in its three-test series against South Africa with a 23-19 victory at Kings Park Stadium Saturday in Durban, South Africa.

The All Blacks outscored their hosts three tries to one and were rarely in danger of suffering the fright they had in Cape Town last weekend, when they needed a 23-point surge in the last 20 minutes to overhaul the Springboks in the final Tri-Nations match. *(AP)*

A One-Legged Record

PARALYMPICS Jumping on one leg, Chinese high jumper Hou Bin set a world record of 1.92 meters — about 6 feet, 3 inches — in the opening day of competition of Paralympic track and field Saturday. *(AP)*



John Biever/The Associated Press

High jumper Hou Bin of China, waving to the Paralympics spectators in Atlanta.

2 in a Row for Klein

She Wins Women's British Open

The Associated Press

WOBURN, England — Eight days after collecting $75,000 for her first victory as a pro, Emilee Klein became the Women's British Open champion on Sunday and pocketed another $120,000.

The 22-year-old Californian fired a 1-under-par 72 in the final round to win the championship by seven strokes. Her total for the tournament was 277, or 15 under par.

In a result that boded well for American golfers at next month's Solheim Cup against Europe, Penny Hammel and Amy Alcott of the United States shared second place. Hammel shot a 71 for an 8-under total of 284 and Alcott birdied the last hole to gain the same total.

Another American, Jane Geddes, had a share of fourth place after a 3-under 70 gave her a total of 285, even with two English players, Lisa Hackney and Alison Nicholas, who both carded 72 on the final round

Klein, who utilizes her boyfriend as her regular caddie and her parents as cheerleaders from the gallery, started the final round with a six-stroke lead at 14 under.

She missed a five-foot putt to bogey the third but made up for that with a birdie at the fourth. She added another birdie at the 10th and played par golf until the end to maintain her solid lead. Her rivals never came within four strokes.

Sweden's Maria Hjorth, playing only her fifth pro tournament and still trying to gain her footing on the European tour, went out as Klein's playing partner — her nearest challenger at six strokes behind.

Hjorth rolled in a 25-foot putt for a birdie at the first, but three-putted from seven feet for a bogey four at the 134-yard second after her tee-shot almost went straight into the hole.

It was the sort of setback that could have thrown her game off immediately, but the Swede birdied five and six to go ahead of Klein in the round and cut the American's overall lead to four.

But Hjorth's chances of a surprise comeback triumph disappeared at the 390-yard seventh, where she drove into the trees, chipped out, played her third over the green, chipped on and then two-putted for a double-bogey. That put her at eight under and six off the lead. Another double-bogey six at 12 followed by three more bogeys in a row sent her sliding down the leader board.

She birdied the last hole for a five-over 78 and a total of 289.

Klein collected her second birdie with a four at the 10th to go 15 under and an made an important save at 15 as she parred the last eight holes.

She missed a 10-foot birdie putt at the 18th but tapped in for par. Her caddie and boyfriend walked over to give her a hug, and the victor laughed out loud as one of the organizers ran onto the green to spray her with champagne.

Klein's two victories in a row gave her a good chance of making the United States' Solheim Cup team, which will compete against European golfers at the Welsh course of St. Pierre between Sept. 20 and Sept. 22.

The team will be announced after the next LPGA tournament, the Star Bank Classic at Dayton, Ohio, starting Thursday. Even if Klein doesn't make it into the top 10 places, her recent play suggests she will be one of the two extra selections made by captain Judy Rankin.



Neil Munns/The Associated Press

Emilee Klein lining up a putt on Sunday on her way to victory in the British Women's Open Championship.

Ferrigato Sprints to Leeds Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LEEDS, England — Andrea Ferrigato of Italy won in a sprint finish on Sunday over last year's winner, Max Sciandri of Britain, to claim the Leeds Classic, the seventh event on the World Cup cycling circuit.

The 26-year-old Italian rider said the victory over the 235-kilometer (141-mile) circuit would change his life. "It's the greatest win of my career," he said. "It will change everything for me. I knew that I could beat Sciandri because he was nervous and wanted to win a second time."

Ferrigato finished in 5 hours 43 minutes 13 seconds with Sciandri one second behind.

Sciandri — a disappointed bronze medalist in the Olympic road race — was so upset about not winning that he declined to appear on the podium afterward. He was fined 9,500 Swiss francs ($7,840) and was also docked 2,500 Swiss francs from his prize money.

"It's killing me that I lost," Sciandri said. "I didn't have a good day because I had a stomach problem, but that's no excuse. When somebody is stronger, than what can you do? I'm extremely disappointed. To have won here twice would have been great."

Belgium's Johan Museeuw, the series overall point leader, finished third at the head of a six-rider pack that finished 20 seconds behind the winner on a hot, humid day.

Museeuw has 137 points to 88 for Stefano Zanini of Italy and 73 for Italian Michele Bartoli. Zanini missed the race with an injury. The victory moved Ferrigato into sixth place in the overall standing with 62 points. Four more events remain in this year's World Cup.



Paul Barker/The Associated Press

Andrea Ferrigato after crossing the finish line at the Leeds Classic.

As the racers neared the finish line, Sciandri was caught off-guard by Ferrigato, who powered clear 200 meters from the end. The pair coasted the final kilometer as each for waited for the other to make a move. But in the end the Italian's reserve of strength made the difference.

"Sciandri would normally beat me, but a tactical sprint like today's is my specialty," said Ferrigato. "He was more nervous and tense than me, and he knew I was fast. That was why he was desperate for me to make the move."

The Italian's victory was particularly rough on Sciandri who, two weeks ago, rode a tough Olympic road race only to end up with the bronze.

Sciandri, born in Derby but raised in Italy, was the driving force behind the decisive move in the opening round of the World Cup, the Milan to San Remo race, but finished fourth.

Sciandri and Ferrigato escaped in the final 20 kilometers around the center of this Yorkshire city, leaving five others to fight for third place 20 seconds later. *(AP, Reuters)*

Wild Card to Champion

O'Brien Beats Siemerink to Win Pilot-Pen Title

The Associated Press

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Alex O'Brien completed a run from wild-card entry to first-time champion Sunday, beating 10th-seeded Jan Siemerink, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4 in the final of the Pilot Pen International tournament.

"This week, I've just been so confident, " O'Brien said. "I didn't doubt myself today, and I haven't the whole week."

O'Brien, the ATP Tour's lowest-ranked winner of the year at No. 169, beat three other seeded players — No. 8 Arnaud Boetsch, No. 1 Yevgeni Kafelnikov and No. 14 Mark Philippoussis — to reach the final.

"I was just happy to get the wild card, and not have to play the qualifying matches," O'Brien said. The 26-year-old Texan, the 1992 NCAA singles and doubles champion at Stanford, earned $150,000 for the victory.

In the doubles final, top-seeded Byron Black of Zimbabwe and Grant Connell of Canada beat the No. 6 Swedish duo of Jonas Bjorkman and Nicklas Kulti 6-4, 6-4.

Against Siemerink, O'Brien showed the same composure he had all week, attacking the net when he had to and finding the angles against the left-handed Dutchman, known for his serve-and-volley game.

Siemerink struggled to hold his service more times than O'Brien, but didn't back away from his net charges in a tactical match by both players.

The turning point came after O'Brien fought back from 30-love to hold serve in the eighth game of the second set.

With the set even and on serve at 4-4, Siemerink failed to hold serve. O'Brien won the final point with a cross-court pass with his backhand.

"He's not defending, he's always attacking," Siemerink said of his opponent, adding that his game lacked the quickness needed to make it effective. "I couldn't get the legs moving."

Serving for the match, O'Brien was down 0-15 and 15-30 before rallying for the title with three straight points, winning when Siemerink sent a backhand volley long.

■ Davenport Defeats Graf

Lindsay Davenport, playing the best tennis of her career this summer, made Steffi Graf her latest big-name victim Saturday.

Davenport surprised the world's co-No. 1 player 6-3, 6-3 in the Acura Classic semifinals, handing Graf her first loss in the United States since November 1994.

Anke Huber, a 22-year-old tabbed as the German successor to Graf, held off No. 7 Karina Habsudova of Slovakia 7-6 (7-3), 6-3 in the other semifinal. Huber, the second seed, has beaten Davenport once in six career meetings. The final is Sunday.

"I don't know if it's sunk in yet," Davenport said of her first victory over Graf in five career meetings. "It means so much to me that I was able to really pull it out

"She is the greatest player probably that's ever lived, and I'll always have this no matter what happens."

Davenport also has the title of Olympic champion. Two weeks ago in Atlanta, she strung together victories over Huber, Iva Majoli, Mary Joe Fernandez and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario to win the gold medal.

"The Olympics gave me a lot of confidence that I could break through and win a match against one of the top players when I beat Arantxa," she said.

Davenport, ranked 10th in the world, lost a three-setter to Graf at Indian Wells, California, in February and had match point against co-No. 1 Monica Seles earlier this year.

"It's very nice to finally get one under my belt," she said.

Huber led 5-1 before Habsudova won five straight games to tie the first set. Huber tossed her racket on the ground in disgust, and Habsudova went on to take a 6-5 lead. Huber held serve to force the tiebreaker, which she dominated 7-3.

Huber broke serve in the sixth and eighth games for a 5-3 lead in the second set. Habsudova netted a backhand service return on match point to send Huber into her third final on the WTA Tour this year.

Graf hardly resembled the pro who is in her record 345th week as the world's top-ranked women's player.

Her vaunted forehand consistently missed the mark, either heading straight into the net or landing well beyond the baseline. Graf appeared angry at herself, an emotion she rarely displays on court.

"I couldn't really get myself up to fight for every point because I just kept missing them early," she said. "I tried but it felt like I had no timing."

Graf lost for just the 44th time in 10 years. Her last previous straight-set defeat was 6-4, 6-4 to Mary Pierce in the Virginia Slims Championships in November 1994. She hadn't dropped a set in three prior matches this week,her first appearance at Manhattan Beach since in 1987.

■ Sampras Is in RCA Finals

Pete Sampras and Goran Ivanisevic, the top seeds playing at the top of their games, won their semifinal matches Saturday and were to meet for the title of the $1 million RCA Championships, The Associated Press reported from Indianapolis.

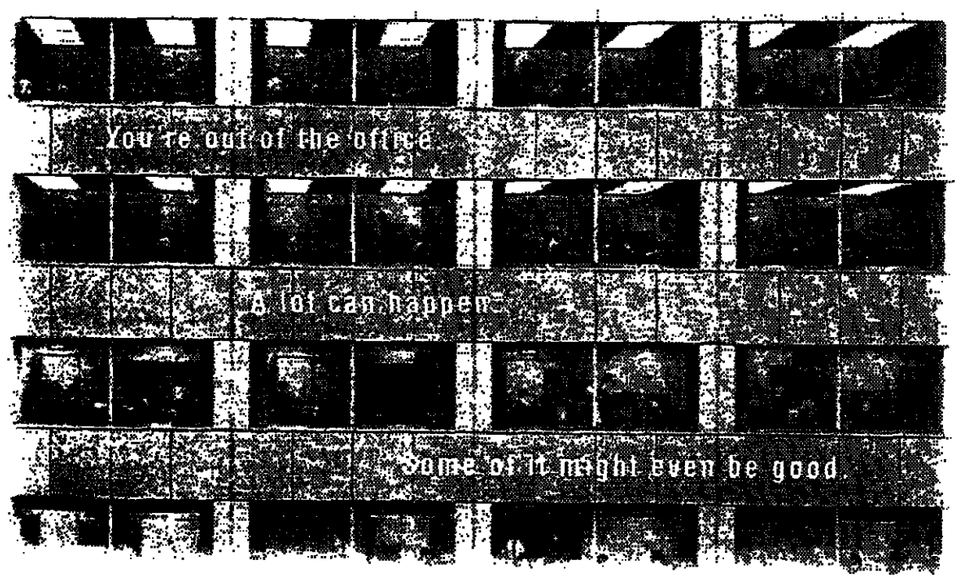
Sampras, the world's No. 1 ranked player, had little trouble in a 6-1, 6-4 victory over No. 13 Bohdan Ulihrach.

Ivanisevic, pushed to the limit by unseeded Lionel Roux on Friday, handled fifth-seeded Todd Martin with surprising ease in a 6-2, 6-4 semifinal victory.



Mark J. Terrill/The Associated Press

Steffi Graf, angry with herself after losing a point to Lindsay Davenport.



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El Salvador○■	800-1785
Guatemala○	190
Mexico▽■	95-800-462-4240
Nicaragua■	174
Panama●■	109
Peru▲■	171
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